

stock Ex-
M. A&M
nd Range
ces.)
ing, Den-
Show &
k Show,
der Show
ull sale,
to.
se Assn.
en, Utah
la State
ing Wool
k Expo-
e, Poca-
k Expo-
Chicago.
UBILEE)
L. LIVE
RIZONA.
ow, Den-

GS

Sept. 1
Avg.
119,692
11,316
416,469
9,926
188,529
100,442

ATS

York
17, 1945
0-22.50
0-21.50
0-19.50
0-22.50
0-21.50
0-27.00
0-25.50
5-26.50

CES

17, 1945
0-18.00
5-17.25
0-14.75
0-15.00
0-13.50
0-14.50
0-12.50
5 only
0-13.75
5- 6.00

DS

Total
1945
13,436
4,103
16,289
16,836
1,971
322
346
1,506
9,071
4,147
26,822
13,966

en by
copy-
ham,
utter.

CER

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

ANN ARBOR,
UNIVERSITY OF MICH.
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY
J. E. RANKIN, Librarian,
MICHIGAN



ROAD TO MARKET

THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MONTHLY

NOVEMBER

WE WANT YOU TO KNOW . . .

.....that only the most carefully trained, experienced men are employed by our stock yards to care for and handle **YOUR** livestock.

60 YEARS EXPERIENCE

We are, and have been for many years, the largest handlers of livestock in all its phases in the Southwest. We fully recognize the VITAL importance of maintaining careful supervision over the experienced help we employ. Your livestock will receive the best of care whether it is one head or a trainload.

We offer you this highly personalized service—together with the most modern and complete public stock yards facilities in the United States.

Bill Your Stock—"FEED—WATER—REST"

Conventioners!
WELCOME
to Phoenix!

TOVREA

PUBLIC STOCK YARDS

TOVREA, ARIZONA

Write, Wire, or Phone for Detailed Information
Phone Phoenix 3-2131 P. O. Box 2010, Phoenix

"IN THE HEART OF THE PHOENIX AREA"

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

FRANKLIN

These Controls Give Stockmen Freedom!

The control of diseases and parasites with Franklin Protective Products means freedom from many forms of livestock loss.

Better for Blackleg Vaccination

More and more owners are vaccinating with the Franklin combination product. This newer Clostridium Chauvei Septicus Bacterin combines a full immunizing dose for Blackleg with a full immunizing dose for Malignant Edema. Gives double protection for the price of one. 10 cents, with quantity discounts.



HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA

Heavy losses are often suffered from so-called Shipping Fever, especially in the fall and winter. Since this disease is usually complicated by the presence of more than one organism, we recommend the use of

Franklin Pasteurella Pseudodiphthericum Bacterin

This gives you the benefit of a full dose for protection against the Hemorrhagic Septicemia organism and also a full dose for increasing resistance against Pulmonary Edema.

Price 10 cents a dose with quantity discounts.



GETTING RID OF CATTLE GRUBS

Feeders of beef animals are almost unanimous in their opinion that the presence of considerable numbers of grubs interferes with their normal fattening and that the animals do not put on finish well until the grubs have been removed.

FRANKLIN Warble Treatment

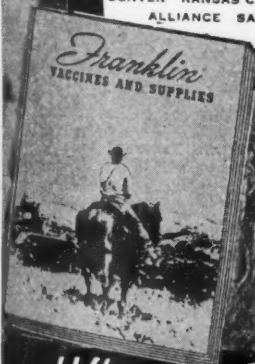
A local treatment for the destruction of Ox Warbles. In powder form for convenient application. Also in wash form and derris powder for spray use. Send for special leaflet.

Complete Catalog Free from Local Dealer, or write

O. M. FRANKLIN SERUM COMPANY

DENVER KANSAS CITY WICHITA AMARILLO FT. WORTH MARFA EL PASO
ALLIANCE SALT LAKE CITY LOS ANGELES PORTLAND CALGARY

Free Catalog



Wherever There's Livestock There's Need for **FRANKLIN**



ARMY SURPLUS MATERIALS



to help meet a rising demand for TELEPHONE SERVICE

Communications equipment manufactured for the Armed Forces was the best that telephone science could produce. Of course, most of this equipment is unsuited to peacetime use, but wherever possible we have secured surplus materials that could be fitted into the telephone system, providing some of the much needed telephone facilities in many communities of the Mountain States Area.

- 12,000,000 feet of field wire
- 1,000,000 feet of drop wire
- 3,125 miles of copper and steel strand
- 320,000 other items, such as bolts, insulators and braces

These materials supplement our regular supply and, while only a small part of the total quantity needed, they are helping us to get ahead with our job of extending telephone service to more and more families.

The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Letters TO THE EDITOR

HELPFUL RAIN—Recent excellent rains throughout most, if not all, of southern Arizona have provided a much brighter outlook for the cattlemen this winter and there should be some pretty heavy feeder calves going out of this country in the fall. Our calves on the experimental range bid fair to go around 450 and perhaps better.—**MATT J. CULLEY**, Pima County, Ariz.

IN THE NORTHWEST—It is pretty dry in this part of the country although we have had a few small rains which have helped. The cattle are in fairly good shape, and we get a good price for grass-fat ones.—**L. HYLTON**, Secretary, Klickitat County Livestock Assn., Wash.

WE'RE GLAD TO—I have read a copy of the *AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER* and find it very good reading material, so please add my address to your mailing list.—**J. P. TILLEY**, Grand County, Colo.

A WEATHER NEED—We have had lots of snow but it's just about all gone. If we don't get some good weather it will be bad for feed for livestock in this section; and cattle are not in too good condition for winter.—**LEONARD OSTROM**, McHenry County, N. D.

NEW RECORDS—We have had good rains for the first time in many years. Have more grass than cattle.—**J. J. LANE**, Chaves County, N. M.

FOR SPRING—Recent good rains have put this country in fine shape... tanks not full but plenty of water to last until spring.—**JOE MATTHEWS**, Shackelford County, Tex.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

(Published monthly at 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colorado, by American National Live Stock Association Publishing Company. Entered as second-class matter June 11, 1919, at Post Office, Denver, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on September 21, 1921. Subscription price: U. S., \$1.00 a year; Canadian and foreign, \$1.50.)

515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER 2, COLO.

F. E. MOLLIN.....Managing Editor
DAVID O. APPLETON.....Editor
RADFORD HALL.....Business Manager

Officers of the American National Live Stock Association:
President—William B. Wright, Deeth, Nev.
First Vice-President—A. A. Smith, Sterling, Colo.
Second Vice-Presidents—Thomas F. Arnold, Nenzel, Neb.; Loren Bamert, Ione, Calif.; C. W. Floyd, Sedan, Kan.; R. J. Hawes, Twin Falls, Ida.; J. M. Reynolds, Fort Worth, Tex.
Executive Secretary—F. E. Mollin, Denver, Colo.
Traffic Manager—Charles E. Blaine, Phoenix, Ariz.
Assistant Traffic Manager—Calvin L. Blaine, Phoenix, Ariz.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

OPA Bows Out

THERE COMES an end to all things—even the weird price control program, if such it can be called, that OPA exercised or attempted to exercise with respect to meats. Now that it is over and one can look back over the scene perhaps a little more calmly, it is hard to believe that what happened after the end of the war in regard to meat could happen in America.

One thing has been made perfectly clear as the whole story has unfolded and that is that not a single move was made with reference to the extension of OPA from the day the hearings started before the House Banking and Currency Committee last February that was not dictated 100 per cent by political expediency. This is not solely a charge against the administration in power; it is equally true with regard to the minority party—particularly in the House. I think it is safe to say that somewhere between 75 per cent and 90 per cent of the House members of both parties thoroughly detested OPA and wanted to get rid of it, but almost every one of them had his eye on a certain date on the calendar—November 5—and Democrats and Republicans alike were hesitant as to what course to take.

There is some defense for this attitude. Prior to June 30 it is undoubtedly true that the great majority of consumers were still being deluded as to the necessity of continuing OPA. Chester Bowles, first as administrator of OPA and then as director of economic stabilization, had free access to national broadcasting outlets and from day to day painted an alarming picture of the dire consequences that would follow decontrol. The big-city press was likewise, as is usually the case, consumer-minded and the bulk of the editorials adopted the

Bowles line. On the contrary, producers have no such free avenues of publicity and it is no wonder that consumers en masse had only one side of the story.

Two things are now perfectly clear: first, that Mr. Bowles was not only concerned with the immediate problem of price control but that he and his associates were trying to sell the country on the idea that price control was necessary as a permanent part of our economy. . . . It is fortunate for the future of America that he failed in his purpose; second, that the administration took its cue largely from the CIO and the consumer groups whose forces to a considerable extent were marshalled by the wide-flung activities of OPA itself. By way of example consider the testimony of Miss Caroline F. Ware before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on Apr. 29. She claimed to represent some 23 organizations of university women, professors, social workers, PTA's, various women's organizations, etc., with a total membership of well over 15,000,000 people. A few days later a national broadcaster stated that Miss Ware was herself actually, or had recently been, on the pay roll of OPA.

The livestock and meat industry, with every branch represented, presented forceful testimony before numerous congressional committees and before the price decontrol board. Their case was air-tight. They accurately foretold what would happen if livestock and meats were not decontrolled. Now we know why they couldn't win, until their predictions had come true and the meat shortage in regular channels had become so critical that the very groups which had dominated administration policy suddenly had to reverse themselves and insist upon decontrol.

(Continued on Page 31)

Clouding the Issue

AT LEAST the public has had a strong diet of half-truths about the cattle industry in recent weeks, dished up by a number of magazines, newspapers and broadcasters who haven't troubled themselves very much about getting facts but who haven't been able to resist the temptation to cash in on the troubles of the meat industry in the recent past and currently.

Everyone who is familiar with the cattle and beef business knows that those troubles stem directly from the botched-up job that OPA performed in its control of the industry.

The publicity by-passes this fact and dives into such explanations as the one that Argentina's surplus beef would help out but the cattlemen are keeping it away from the housewife under a phony law; or that the cattlemen could have shipped cattle during control but held for higher prices.

Unfortunately, this publicity is accepted by much of the public. It does not realize that beef from Argentina, instead of solving this country's meat situation, would cripple the livestock industry through the inevitable introduction of foot-and-mouth disease.

American National Secretary F. E. Mollin, in another article in this issue, specifically sets out the facts in an irrefutable answer to the beef-from-Argentina argument.

Nor can you blame the public for believing what these publicists say about withholding cattle for higher prices. The facts, here again, are known by every cattleman. The West is right in the midst of one of its biggest runs, which started—as it always does—in mid-September and was well on its way even before meat was decontrolled. Western railroads even then were taxed to capacity—but now, after decontrol, the cattle are taking their normal route through the markets which are now showing such big receipts, instead of going to out-of-the-way places or selling in unorthodox fashion.

The facts are there—let's see and hear them!

A Forest Official Speaks

AT a recent meeting of the committee on livestock and agriculture of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, John W. Spencer, regional forester of the Forest Service, made a talk assailing "those representing themselves as spokesmen for the livestock industry" for criticizing the Forest Service; deploring the movement "to transfer most of the federally owned lands initially to the several states and ultimately to private ownership," and "talking up" the work of the Forest Service generally.

We are not surprised that the forestry official objects to the transfer of public lands—although, except to a limited extent, such transfer as is proposed today would not affect Forest Service lands. Neither are we surprised that Mr. Spencer should extoll the merits of the Forest Service. But we are surprised at this statement in his address:

"At the various conventions you will hear some trouble-makers, rabble-rousers and purely selfish individuals. In spite of their vociferousness and noise, all of these people combined represent only a small proportion of the actual range users. It's just as well to keep this point in mind when you hear the fulminations of such people, and consider their motives."

Mr. Spencer does not name the individuals he referred to, but officials in the various livestock associations—national, state and otherwise—can well believe that they are among the ones charged with trouble-making and rabble-rousing. We have been to a lot of conventions, but we must confess that it has never occurred to us that the Forest Service or any other government bureau is not a fair subject for critical discussion. And just why the desire of stockmen to own land on the public domain should be so wicked as Mr. Spencer evidently holds, it is hard to understand. But it is even more difficult to understand why a man in his position should employ the smear method of expressing his differences with the livestock industry.

A Proposal For Handling The Public Lands

By A. D. Brownfield and Sam C. Hyatt

DOWN THROUGH THE YEARS OF development of the United States private ownership of all lands was the policy set up by the national government. Through the homestead laws the lands that in themselves would carry the burden of self-sustenance have passed to private ownership and it is mostly the lands of supplemental character that are left, which lands are now wholly administered by the national government. In addition, for many years this policy of private ownership has been thrown in reverse and the government has been acquiring land to the detriment of the fiscal policies of the states. Private ownership of land and development of agriculture have helped bring about our country's greatness. The soundest government is one whose citizens are fastened to the soil by private ownership. For this reason, if no other is proposed, private ownership of all federal grazing land is fostered.

We must first convince the present public land users that it is possible to own those lands and pay the annual tax bill. This tax item scares most potential land buyers—particularly those who have undergone hardships and experienced the many trying hazards that inevitably confront the livestock producer. The national livestock organizations have a big job to do, to convince the skeptical ones and at the same time induce the national Congress to legislate and offer these lands at a figure which may ultimately get most of them on the tax rolls of the various states.

If a way could be found to place these millions of acres of grazing land upon the tax rolls of the states wherein they are located, and have tax controlling agencies with suitable authority properly to safeguard them from confiscation by exorbitant taxes, then it is a fair prediction that federal, state and county governments would all be better supported. The governors and state legislatures of the western public land states should favor legislation (national and state) that would make it possible to reap more tax revenue from lands not now bearing any of the tax burden, and at the same time provide an escape from some of the burdensome taxes on the present small amount of land now carrying this load.

Some of the public land states now have laws and tax controlling agencies with suitable authority properly to safeguard land from confiscation by exorbitant taxes. Many of the states, however, are not in such a favorable position, and it will be necessary for those states to

pass suitable laws before the people now using and owning land there would become very anxious to own any of these left-over lands presently being administered by the federal government. In many of the states the people using the Taylor Grazing Act lands have their rights to the use of those lands adjudicated and are in position to plan their operations from year to year without too much disturbance. These same people, on the other hand, realize the federal government's land policy may and can change; it has changed many times in the past and therefore may do so again and destroy their present economic set-up. To avoid this impending threat, they accept the theory of private ownership, knowing therein lies the ultimate in security of tenure.

It is our opinion that the government will have an endless job getting buyers

for the greater portion of these lands unless some equitable system is worked out by which the lands may be priced and sold, and by which they may be subsequently assessed and taxed in the counties and states in which they lie. Many proposals are being made for an equitable sale system. For that reason we outline one and urge that more than casual thought be given to it. Land suitable for nothing more than livestock grazing has only one value, and that value lies with the annual growth which may be harvested each year. Therefore, any price should be based solely on the average annual productivity calculated over 15 to 25 years' time. To get down to more understandable figures, let's work on an animal unit month, or a year-long carrying capacity basis—for once land is bought it is owned yearlong and taxes are paid by the year. The question proper to ask at this point is, who would determine the carrying capacity or the productive worth of the average annual production reduced to an animal unit basis? To be sure, this will vary with the climatic condition from year to year. Some practical allowance must be made for this condition. At the present time, through the government's

(Continued on Page 24)

LIFE FUMBLES THE FACTS

IN MID-OCTOBER "Life" carried an article entitled: "Meat for Sale: Argentina Has Some, Kept from U. S. by a Phony Law." The article charges that the American National Live Stock Association in the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act "not only got the tariff on beef doubled but it also put over a fast one with a slight change in the wording of the sanitary provisions of the law." Reference is undoubtedly made to Section 306A of the act under which no importations into the United States of cattle, sheep or other domestic ruminants, or swine, or of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb or pork are permitted from any country where it has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists. The Life article purports to analyze the conditions which led to the inclusion of the section in the tariff act. Its statements are almost wholly wrong.

President William B. Wright of the American National asked Life if it would be interested in a brief article based upon factual material related to the subject. But Life politely said No. So an answer to the article was made in the form of a release by Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National. We excerpt from it:

LIFE'S QUOTATION NO. 1

"We have always been proud of our great cattle and packing industries, the greatest in the world, which produce over 20 billion pounds of dressed and canned meat a year and thus enable us, despite our enormous consumption, to

export more than a billion pounds to other countries. Our national pride in this industry even led us many years back to erect tariff barriers against the import of other countries' meat. Our attitude was 'no thanks. We can feed ourselves and you too'."

ANSWER TO NO. 1

So far as beef is concerned we have been on a net import basis for more than a generation past except during the two great wars when production was stepped up and domestic consumption held down so that large quantities of meat could be exported for the use of our own armed forces and those of our allies.

The original tariff rates contained in the Tariff Act of 1930, later reduced under the Reciprocal Trade Act, have not operated to keep out imports.

LIFE'S QUOTATION NO. 2

"The country with the most spare meat for sale today is our touchy and difficult neighbor Argentina. It is offering a record 1,612,000,000 pounds of beef, veal, lamb, mutton and pork (stand back, please). Most of this has already been contracted for by the British; but 17 per cent is available if we want to bid for it."

ANSWER TO NO. 2

The Argentine ambassador has stated that this 17 per cent consists of canned meats (largely beef) and dressed lamb or mutton. The Section 306A embargo does not bar imports of canned meats from Argentina or any other country. It has not been coming into this market

(Continued on Page 32)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

The Cattleman and the Forest Service



The northeast end of the Cattle Creek range, looking down into the Gypsum Creek valley. Pictures taken summer of 1915.)

(Note: The opinions expressed in the following are those of the writer and do not necessarily correspond to the established policy of the PRODUCER.)

(The writer wishes to express his appreciation to all who helped him in the research necessary to the preparation of this article, and particularly to Mr. William Paterson; Mr. J. V. Lieghou, supervisor of the White River National Forest, and Mr. Fred Johnson, assistant regional forester.)

DURING THE PAST SUMMER AND fall stock raisers holding permits on the Grand Mesa National Forest in Colorado have reacted violently to a number of policies put into effect by its new supervisor, Roy D. Williams.

These policies have been, first, to shorten the grazing season by 30 days; second, to increase cuts on transferred permits from the former 10 and 20 per cent to somewhere between 30 and 52 per cent; third, to indicate that these transfer cuts would be made general permit reductions if range improvement does not result in the next year or two.

Drastic measures such as these, say the stockmen, undermine their economic security and, indeed, will force many of them out of the business. Numbers of forest users are outspoken in their belief that such policies have gone beyond range protection and conservation and have become harassing actions whose eventual result, intended or not, will be to drive domestic livestock off the national forests.

By Humbert Rees

From the time the national forest plan for conserving the natural resources of the higher mountains was first proposed, the users of these ranges have tended to regard the Forest Service as an obstacle and an opponent to be overcome, rather than, as the Service itself professes to be, a partner in the successful utilization of these resources.

And at times, as in the present Grand Mesa controversy, this opposition strengthens to a crisis and verges on rebellion against Forest authority. This results in a situation that benefits neither party to the dispute and is a long way from the traditional American system of getting along together.

At such times two questions always vital to the stockman become even more apparent: first, "Does the Forest Service want to keep domestic stock out of the high country?" and, second, "If not, what can the average permittee look forward to in his relations with the Forest Service?"

An understanding of the background underlying these questions and an attempt to find the answers might, in my opinion, help a good deal in improving the relations between the cattlemen and the Forest Service. I have been interested in the problem for a number of reasons. I have been raised in the cattle business and for several years helped my father run cattle on the White River Forest. I number among my friends many users of the forests, and have

been connected with organizations representing permittees. With this background I decided to dig out what I thought to be the truth of the matter and do what I could toward resolving the difficulty. I must apologize to both parties in that as a working rancher I have found it impossible to do the research that the problem deserves; but from my own knowledge and such investigation as I have had time to make I have developed a number of conclusions, which I shall try to present as impartially as possible.

Difficulties of Cooperation

The first thing that should be considered in any study of the cattleman and (I almost said "versus") the Forest Service is the diverse character of the two protagonists.

The cattleman is a rank and ardent individualist—one of the few left in our machine civilization. He resists the constant pressure toward group organization; he resents any and all regulation and he would appreciate nothing better than to be let alone, to run his cattle the way he feels would be best for the range, the country and himself.

On the other hand, the Forest Service is a bureau—admittedly a highminded and farseeing bureau, but a bureau for all that. Every action must be taken according to instructions in handbook A-291, as issued by regional headquarters per release BG-453X from the national office, and results obtained and observed reported in triplicate to district office, copy filed with local ranger.

It is obvious that there is going to be a conflict when two groups so widely dissimilar have to work together. The Bureau will insist on its unanswerable rightness and will demand, rather than ask for, cooperation. This makes the individualist, out of general stubbornness, stand on what he declares to be his rights and resist even needed change just on the principle of the thing.

Fundamental Differences

Inherent in this, I think, is one of the basic causes of the cattleman's suspicion and fear of the Forest Service. He realizes that he is only one man, or, at best, one in a small group of men, opposing a bureau backed by the authority of the United States. From past experience he has found little recourse from Forest Service regulations. There is no available and impartial court of appeal. Accordingly, he too often regards the Forest Service as a juggernaut that can roll over him and wipe out his business with a single stroke of the pen.

With this as background, we may turn to the first question posed at the beginning of this article: whether grazing is to continue on the forests.

The answer means much to the economic structure of a large part of the West. Look at what would happen if grazing were not permitted on the for-

ests . . . without these summer grass months a large percentage of the cattlemen could not continue to operate their ranches for the production of beef at a profit. Since livestock is the main and often the only profitable crop of a large part of such forest permit-dependent ranches, this means the abandonment of much crop area and resultant loss of income to the entire region.

For example: In 1945, in Colorado, out of a population of approximately 1,000,000 range cattle, forest permits were issued for 190,413 cattle and horses, or almost a fifth of all range cattle. Since the forests occupy the mountainous part of the state, this means that a much higher percentage of range cattle are dependent on forest permits in that area. If those forests were closed to domestic stock, I believe that as a fair estimate this would result in a loss of half the income from livestock in that region. The resultant damage to the regional economy—stores, banks, school districts and so on—would be severe.

I do not believe that the Forest Service will do this, intentionally or inadvertently, in the foreseeable future. Only overwhelming pressure from urban sources could cause such a calamity. In fact, such a crippling action on an industry of the magnitude of the livestock business would have repercussions on the

national economy.

Every member of the Forest Service disclaims as foolish any reference to the elimination of grazing from the forests. Regional Forester John W. Spencer, in an address at Grand Junction, Colo., on Sept. 30, 1946, declared that "the Forest Service does not intend now or ever to eliminate domestic stock grazing from the forests. In the first place, stock raising on the forests is too important a part of the local mountain economy to be abolished. In the second place, the forests themselves cannot properly function either for timber growing or for producing water without at least a reasonable degree of grazing use. It would be economic suicide and folly of the worst sort to eliminate all domestic stock from these mountain ranges, even if we had the authority to do so."

Mr. Spencer sums up the arguments admirably, and confirms me in my belief that the answer to the first question must be definitely, "No."

If, then, grazing is to be continued on the national forests, what treatment from the Forest Service can the permittee look forward to?

Before discussing this second question, I would like to emphasize certain points which I believe to be fundamental and axiomatic.

Basic Factors Affecting Forests

First of these is the fact that the national forests are public property; title rests with the people of the United States. This must be qualified by the right of use: specialized use is reserved to those who have the facilities necessary for such use and a record of previous use—as is recognized in the permit system.

Secondly, grazing on public range must have some sort of regulation. Although there are those who would argue this one, I think experience has proved that lack of regulation brings on abuse—anything from overstocking to general chaos and range war. There will always be people who refuse any responsibility for public property, whether comfort stations or public ranges. Their philosophy is: "If I don't get it, somebody else will."

Third: on those areas set aside as national forests, the Forest Service is the boss. Although no direct legislation as to authority to control grazing is on the books, the inference of the original and organic acts, which has been upheld by judicial decisions, places this authority with the Forest Service as the representative of the people of the United States. Therefore, unless legislation to the contrary is enacted by the Congress, the cattleman has to get along with the Forest Service.

Keeping these fundamentals in mind we may proceed to an examination of what the cattleman can expect in his future dealings with the national Forest Service.

The only feasible way to make such a forecast (or, perhaps, surmise) is by examining what the Forest Service has done about grazing in the past, evaluating its present statements and what it

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



Wm. Paterson and Paterson cattle typical of Shorthorn-Hereford cross prevalent at that time. Picture taken in North Carbondale stockyards on old Colorado Midland Railroad, Sept., 1914.

does about them, and then combining past and present into some kind of prognosis concerning the future.

My first try at building up a historical approach was by means of an individual example. Although I knew that a single case can never be typical, I felt that some light might be shed on the general problem through examination of the specific tribulations of one permittee. The following is the case of Mr. William Paterson, present Garfield County commissioner in Colorado, and a user of Holy Cross National Forest range from before its establishment in 1905 until he retired from the business and sold ranch and permits in 1943.

How One Case Worked Out

I investigated Mr. Paterson's case as I knew that he for some years had felt

himself handicapped in his ranch operations because Forest restrictions on his permit kept the cattle he ran considerably below the carrying capacity of his ranch during the off-the-forest season. This, I believe, influenced his eventual decision to get out of the cattle business. This dissatisfaction and his long period of operation on the forest convinced me that an investigation of Mr. Paterson's experiences might throw some light on the whole subject. Accordingly, I unraveled the following story from Mr. Paterson's books and recollections, and from the Holy Cross Forest records.

It is first necessary to etch in the background of the Paterson ranch:

In June of 1888 John Paterson, recently from Scotland, settled his family, including two-year-old William, on a 140-acre homestead in the Roaring Fork Valley of

Colorado a few miles above Carbondale. His first business venture was the production of garden truck for the booming mining camp of Aspen; it was not long, however, until he got into the cattle business.

He started with Shorthorns, the popular breed at that time and in that locality. In six years, by 1894, he had built up to between 50 and 60 head, a small operation compared to some of his neighbor outfits: (For example, Grundle Brothers of Gypsum handled 1,500 head, and a man by the name of Gillespie ran about 600 cattle.)

The Paterson cattle ranged in the Catle Creek country, a medium altitude region east of the Roaring Fork River. At that time it was an ideal setup for

(Continued on Page 16)

Get Those Convention Plans Rolling!

BECAUSE of the huge crowd expected at the Golden Jubilee Convention of the American National, the services of Miss Margaret E. Brannen as convention secretary have been obtained with the cooperation of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association. Miss Brannen urges that members who desire to spend more than the three-day convention period (Jan. 8-10, 1947) in Phoenix should plan on arriving ahead of the meeting dates rather than attempting to stay after they close (in some cases, by arrangement rooms can be held until the 12th), as the winter tourist season will then make it very difficult to obtain extended accommodations.

All members requesting reservations either from association headquarters in Denver or direct from the convention secretary in Phoenix will receive confirmations direct from Phoenix. Should you not receive your confirmation within a reasonable time, please advise the convention secretary.

Special Pullman cars will leave Den-

ver Sunday evening, Jan. 5, at 7:50 p. m., arriving in Phoenix on Tuesday morning, the 7th, at 8:00 a. m. This will allow a day for sightseeing in that city before the opening of the convention on the 8th. Please send your requests for space on these cars to the Denver office (515 Cooper Bldg.). If there are enough requests, a special train may be made up, with the possibility that, if so desired, stops can be arranged for at Santa Fe and the Grand Canyon.

Because of the fact that meetings will be held in a school auditorium at some distance from the center of the city, those who desire may find it convenient to use auto courts. However, transportation will be provided from the hotels.

The following listing of available hotels, resorts and auto courts, together with the various rates, is made for the convenience of persons writing for reservations. Use the form printed below, indicating your first, second and third choices. Because of the limited number

of single rooms, you will stand a much better chance of securing accommodations if your request calls for rooms to be occupied by two or more persons. (In some cases—particularly the cottage camps—a deposit will be required.)

Here Are the Room Rates

Adams Hotel, single \$3 to \$8, double \$6 to 16.

Arizona Hotel, single \$3 to \$5, double \$4 to \$7.

San Carlos Hotel, single \$5, double \$6.

Westward Ho Hotel, single \$5 to \$7, double \$8 to \$12.

Other (small hotels), single \$3 up, double \$4 up.

Auto Courts, \$2 up.

Resorts, single \$10 with breakfast only up to \$25 per day, American plan. Double, \$14 with breakfast only up to \$30 per day, American plan.

Suites, \$36 to \$40 per day, American plan.

USE THIS CONVENIENT COUPON TO MAKE RESERVATIONS

Miss Margaret E. Brannen, Convention Secretary,
American National Live Stock Assn.,
1324 North Second Street,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Please reserve the following accommodations for the AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION CONVENTION, Jan. 8, 9 and 10, 1947.

Single..... Double..... Suite..... Hotel..... Auto Court..... Resort.....
Rate: From \$..... to \$..... First choice.....
Arrival Date..... hour..... a.m..... p.m. Second choice.....
Departure Date..... hour..... a.m..... p.m. Third choice.....
Via Auto..... Train..... Plane.....

THE NAME OF EACH GUEST MUST BE LISTED. Therefore, please include the names of both persons for each double room or twin bedded room requested.

Names and addresses of all persons for whom you are requesting reservations and who will occupy the rooms asked for: (Rooms must be vacated at noon on Jan. 11, unless you personally make arrangements for a longer stay.)

(Individual Requesting Reservations)

Address

Name City and State.....

November, 1946

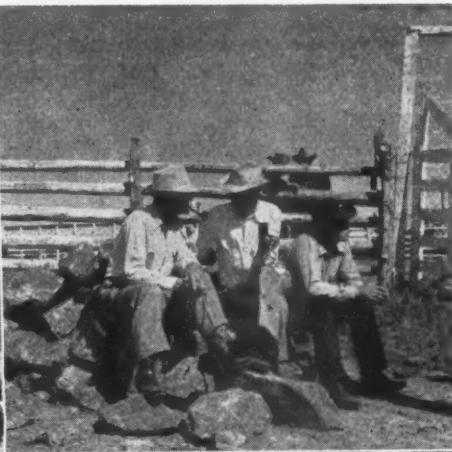


Above, the camera looks in on the Yavapai calf sale. At left, part of the crowd on hand for the auction; right, gathering 'round for the barbecue.

Below, railbirds against the sky, at left. Then, l. to r., an impromptu conference: Cecil Miller, Phoenix; B. J. Stewart, Mayer, former president of Yavapai association and chairman of sale committee; Jack Stewart.

Smiling grownups encourage Donna Lee Fain, daughter of Norman Fain (former president, Arizona Cattle Growers), as she conducts the junior association's raffle. At right, Ray Evans, Tolleton; Ruth Cooper and Bob Cooper, Wagner.

Nick Perkins, Chino Valley, and Roy Hays, Kirkland, owner of the ranch where the sale was held. John McLernan, left, and Tom Rigden, vice-president of the Yavapai Cattle Growers and foreman of the Hays ranch. Extreme right, Auctioneer Tex Condon, of Los Angeles, in action.



Another Yavapai Calf Sale

AN EVENT born as a stop-gap expedient in the year 1933, and which has since then gained for itself prestige and fame, has once again taken place in Arizona, this year marking up the 14th annual Yavapai Calf Sale.

The year 1933 was a bad one for cattlemen of the West, and the growers of Arizona's Yavapai County decided to capitalize on the fact that they had plenty of cattle, but no money to contribute to the American National Live Stock Association. Each stockman was asked to give a "weaner" calf (or the equivalent in cash) from his herd, and to deliver the calf to a designated central loading place on a given date for shipping. The proceeds from the sale were then earmarked for the then financially hard pressed American National in recognition of the fact that the cattlemen sorely needed the organization and beef sales just as urgently required a boost.

The response on the initial call was so good that in December of 1933 about 100 calves were delivered at Kirkland, Ariz., for shipment. These were sold at 3.6 cents per pound and the event was termed a success. Early in 1934 the president of the Yavapai Cattle Growers presented the group's first \$1,000 check at the annual convention of the American National in Albuquerque, N. M.; thus establishing a practice which has been followed for each succeeding year since that time.

The "Yavapai Calf Plan" has through the years come to mean more than just an annual sale to raise funds for the national and county associations' activities; it has developed into an occasion providing education about range cattle and range management and has become the event now looked forward to as the top social gathering of the year, with its barbecue—a feature added in 1934.

The 1946 sale took place, as always,

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

on the
on Sept.
at 1,000
The calf
Holbrook
cott, fore
First pla
Cottonwo
place, L
Bruce B
fourth,
Fifty
brought
chaser F
them to
Four
H. Harn
Roy Ha
the sale
A bul
ford Ra
the Jun
off, was
Seven
the bar
tities of
it.

Wh

The C
has issu
the out
mand ar
Among

Auton
that aft
facturer
but "thi
it will
inferior

Tires
demand
in balan
truck t
truck
tubes, p
demand
first of

Lum
reach
is said
located
the Sou
fornia,
The 19
board
period

Truc
creasin
volume
same
factur
truck
approa

Fari
be at
fiscal

RE

App
carcas
land,
Octob
The
kimo
off th

Novem

on the Hays-Zwang ranch at Prescott, on Sept. 28. Attendance was estimated at 1,000 persons—the largest in history. The calves were judged by Tom Reed of Holbrook and Tom Rigden of Prescott, foreman of the Hays-Zwang Ranch. First place went to Jesse Goddard of Cottonwood, for a feeder calf; second place, Larry Mellon of Rimrock; third, Bruce Brockett, also of Rimrock, and fourth, Austin Nunn, Chino Valley.

Fifty-six calves, weighing 401 pounds, brought \$78 a head in the auction. Purchaser Frank Kenley of Glendale bought them to feed.

Four tons of rock salt, donated by K. H. Harmon of Glendale, were bought by Roy Hays, owner of the ranch where the sale was held, at \$20 a ton.

A bull calf from Long Meadow Hereford Ranch, Williamson Valley, which the Junior Yavapai association raffled off, was won by Fred Joy of Glendale.

Seven quarters of beef were used in the barbecue, with proportionate quantities of all the fixin's that accompanied it.

What We Can Expect

The OPA Industrials Price Division has issued a series of releases covering the outlook on prices, production, demand and supply on certain commodities. Among these are:

Automobiles—on which it is expected that after the first of the year manufacturers will put out cheaper models, but "this will not involve a price cut as it will be merely a lower price for an inferior model."

Tires and tubes—on which supply and demand are declared to be pretty well in balance today in the case of large-size truck tires; in the case of small-size truck tires, passenger car tires and tubes, precluding strikes, a supply-and-demand balance is anticipated after the first of the year.

Lumber—on this, production may reach 36 billion feet in 1947. Lumber is said to be available for farmers located in lumber-producing states of the South, in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and western Montana. The 1946 estimate is for 32 billion feet board measure; requirements for the period are 37 billion board feet.

Trucks—Heavy truck production increasing and will soon exceed 1941 volume. Light truck production faces same difficulties as cars, but manufacturers place more emphasis on light-truck output, which consequently should approach 1941 figures.

Farm equipment—Production should be at rate of around \$800,000,000 for fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.

REINDEER MEAT HELPS OUT

Approximately 1,000 frozen reindeer carcasses, slaughtered on Nunivak island, were sent to eastern markets in October.

The reindeer were slaughtered by Eskimo inhabitants of Nunivak island, off the coast of the Alaskan mainland.

November, 1946



Present for the recent meeting of the Northwest Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association: left to right—J. O. Selman, president; Otto Barby of Beaver, and Geo. E. Davidson of Arnett. Then, American National Secretary F. E. Mollin; Sandy Saunders of Oklahoma City's radio station WKY; Charles Gardner, vice-president of the association; Ed Lemons of WKY, and W. E. Bland, secretary.



A scene in the sales ring shows \$21 calves from Phil Ferguson being sold during the Northwest Oklahoma meeting.

Northwest Oklahoma Has Field Day and Meeting

The Northwest Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association, which started with a membership of 60 men from eight counties and now boasts over 1,000 in 10 counties, on Oct. 3-5 held its second annual association sale, meeting and field day.

The convention took place on the afternoon of the 3rd in Woodward and featured speeches by American National Secretary F. E. Mollin; Fred Ahrberg, livestock specialist of the Oklahoma extension service; Charles Gardner of Alva, vice-president of the association; Forrest Beall, Dave Savage, and Joe Scott.

The following officers were re-elected to head the organization for another year; J. O. Selman, Woodward, president; Charles Gardner, vice-president; W. E. Bland, Woodward, secretary.

In the feeder cattle show and sale 80 loads of feeder cattle were transferred. The top-selling load of 28 head,

consigned by Phil Ferguson, sold at \$21 to a Kansas City commission company; average weight was 509 pounds. The event, termed an outstanding success by those present, attracted many buyers and featured an active demand for the offerings. The members expressed especial enthusiasm over this as their first attempt, main purpose of which was directed at focusing attention on the quality of cattle in northwestern Oklahoma.

The field day on the 5th showed carry-over evidences of the rain the night before. The programmed demonstrations were under the chairmanship of Vice-President Charles Gardner who is also county agent at Alva, Okla. In addition to the speeches covering the subjects taken up, the day included a morning tour of grass improvement work; an on-the-spot radio broadcast at noon; an afternoon tour of range and cattle work, and a noon chuck-wagon program at the range unit north of Fort Supply.

ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

The Santa Barbara County Branch of the California Cattlemen's Association at a recent meeting voted in favor of opening southern California national forests to the public under permit, favored controlled brush burning and opposed proposed government acquisition of 2,500,000 acres of timber lands in Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino and Sonoma Counties. Speakers at the meeting included CCA President Le Roy Rankin; National Meat Board Chairman Hub Russell; Clyde Harris of the CCA, and Secretary Dan C. McKinney of the CCA.

Oda Mason of Laramie was unanimously re-elected president of the Southern Wyoming Hereford Breeders Association at the annual meeting of the group in Laramie on Oct. 11. Earl von Forell of Wheatland was similarly re-elected vice-president and Tony Fellhauer, livestock specialist of the Wyoming agricultural extension service, continues as secretary-treasurer.

Discussion of current and long-range livestock problems occupied the major part of the time given to a joint meeting of the Washington State Cattlemen's Association, the Washington Wool Growers Association, the Washington Swine Breeders Association and the livestock committee of the Washington State Farm

Bureau, held Oct. 2 at the State College.

Dr. M. E. Ensminger, head of the department of animal husbandry at the college, outlined research work under way in that division. Joe Muir, secretary of the cattlemen's organization; John McGregor of the wool growers; Dr. H. A. Trippeer, state veterinarian; Barney Parrish of the WSC farm management staff, and Herman Aaberg, director of the American Farm Bureau livestock department at Chicago, completed the program of speakers.

A featured address scheduled for the quarterly meeting of the Santa Clara county (Calif.) Cattlemen's Association was that of E. Floyd Forbes, president of the Western States Meat Packers Association. The meeting of the group, which is led by Jere W. Sheldon, president, and Harvey L. Hansen, secretary, took place Oct. 26 at Gilroy. Eleven new members, added to the rolls since the last meeting, were welcomed into the organization.

Members of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association attending an executive session on Sept. 30 at Albuquerque adopted resolutions which urged the ending of controls on meat, hides and skins, soybean and cottonseed cake and meal. The resolutions also endorsed creation of the joint livestock and wool association committees to study and make recommendations for final disposition of the public domain, and commended Agriculture Secretary Clinton P. An-

derson for his cooperation with the livestock and agricultural industries of the nation. The next quarterly meeting of the group has been scheduled for Dec. 6-7 at Clovis.

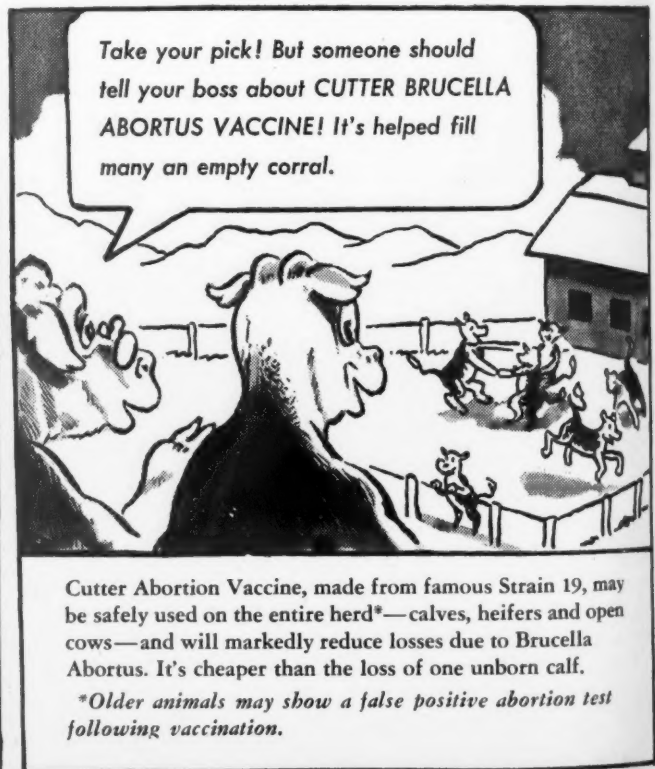
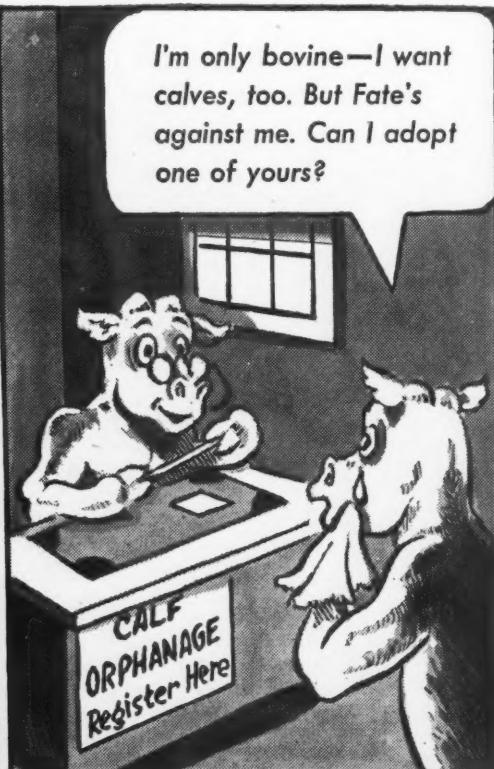
A late September meeting of the Contra Costa-Alameda Branch, California Cattlemen's Association, was held at Marsh Creek Springs. Almost 100 cattlemen and their guests heard the group of speakers lined up for the occasion, and a number of new members were added to the roster of the year-old association, which is headed by Jeff Claunch, president, and Howard Wiedemann, secretary.

WHY IT FAILED

The Wall Street Journals says that, even with rationing, price control performs only half the job that free market prices perform. "In that way the available supply is distributed according to someone's idea of justice and fairness. However, the supply is not increased. It is progressively decreased. The rise in free market prices offers incentive to producers. The price set below the figure decreed by the free markets does exactly the opposite." The only good thing about the attempt to continue price control after the war is this: "It is so outlandishly impossible that it falls of its own weight."

★
"MORE
LESSONS
ABOUT
LIFE"
★

by
Cutter



Cutter Abortion Vaccine, made from famous Strain 19, may be safely used on the entire herd*—calves, heifers and open cows—and will markedly reduce losses due to Brucella Abortus. It's cheaper than the loss of one unborn calf.

*Older animals may show a false positive abortion test following vaccination.

CUTTER Laboratories

Berkeley • Los Angeles • Seattle • Helena
Ft. Worth • San Antonio • Denver
Calgary • Regina • Vancouver • Winnipeg

Association Sidelights

The 15th annual livestock show, rodeo and horse racing program of the Northern Arizona Cattlemen's Association took place Oct. 4-6 at Holbrook.

The purchase of each ticket also entitled the buyer to a chance on the bull raffle.

One purpose for which the proceeds of the sale are intended is the support of the American National Live Stock Association.

C. Dewey McCauley of Winslow is the president of the Northern Arizona organization.

Following disclosure of the fact that the government might import beef to ease the shortage in the United States, the California Cattlemen's Association dispatched a wire of protest to Clinton P. Anderson, secretary of agriculture. A statement contained therein was to the effect that "Your own Bureau of Animal Industry can point out danger of importing Argentine or Patagonian beef. As we understand it, Patagonia is not a large beef producing province and would only serve as channel for export of Argentine product. England's experience with foot-and-mouth disease directly traceable to Argentine beef should be

sufficient warning to this country. High meat prices for possibly a few months would be small price compared to cost to this country of foot-and-mouth disease infection."

F. E. Mollin, American National Live Stock Association secretary en route from Denver to Phoenix, addressed an informal meeting of 40 California Cattlemen's Association members, newsmen and guests on Sept. 25. "Wide publicity was given to his statements placing blame for meat shortages directly at the door of government bungling," said the California Association's "Hot Irons" letter.

"The Lariat," new name for Washington Cattlemen's Association monthly news letter, properly suggests that "we should give at least as much thought and time to checking over the ability and character of an applicant for senator or representative as we do for an applicant for the job of haying or riding."

Almost 100 persons are planning to come from Idaho to the American National Convention at Phoenix, according to the list of reservations from the Idaho association.

Arizona's Southwestern Cowboy Association in Douglas recently took in 25 newcomers who met the membership

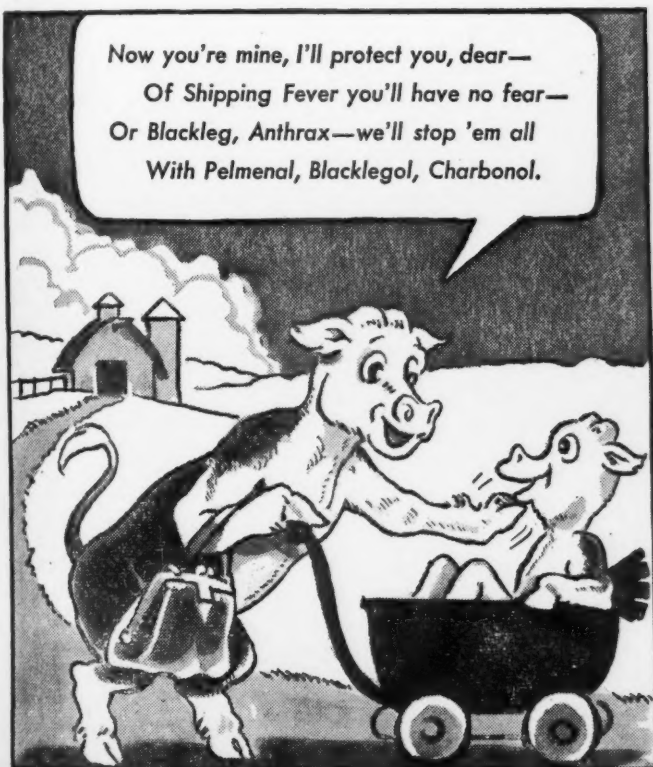
qualifying test, i. e., they must have been on the range for 35 years or be sons of men who have been on the range for 35 years. Will Glen heads up the group; Stuart Krentz is vice-president, and Chas. Bloomquist, secretary-treasurer.

Officers elected recently by the North Rocky Mountain Aberdeen-Angus Association were: W. S. Acton, Lewiston, Mont., president; W. B. Gleed, Lima, vice-president, and W. J. Harrer, Bozeman, secretary.

The Montana Stock Growers Association reports that 34 new members have joined up in the past month.



Officers at the recently held meeting of the Western Slope Livestock Protective Association: Left to right, Dewey Williams, vice-president, Silt, Colo.; E. H. Stewart, secretary, Mesa, Colo.; J. B. Claybaugh, president, Whitewater, Colo.



Here's what makes Pelmenal, and other "alhydrox" vaccines different: Ordinary vaccines, no matter how hefty the dose, may be excreted in large part before full immunity is established. But "alhydrox" holds the vaccine in the animal's tissues, releasing it slowly. Result is, peak protection that lasts! Look for Cutter "Alhydrox"—it's exclusive!

CUTTER Laboratories

Berkeley • Los Angeles • Seattle • Helena
Ft. Worth • San Antonio • Denver
Calgary • Regina • Vancouver • Winnipeg

The Cattleman and the Forest Service

(Continued from Page 11)

range purposes. From the home ranch on the river—where there never is a shortage of irrigation water—the cattle drifted directly onto Missouri Heights, a westward facing sagebrush plateau that made ideal spring and fall range; and from there they followed the grass up the headwaters of Cattle Creek to the high summer Red Table Mountain.

This meant that only about half a ton of hay was needed to winter a cow, during the months of January and February. By the first of March the grass was green on the warm western slopes of Missouri Heights and the cows left the feed ground, not to return until the winter snow drove them out of the high country. Here no tramp steer men penetrated to overstock the range and ruin the established cattlemen. The local men operated amicably and were good neighbors. They ran no roundup wagons, but rode from several camps scattered through the range country, holding their beef in pastures. About the first of June they gathered the spring range, branded the calves and shoved up on the summer range. Most of the cattle were natives, raised from their own cow herds; very few yearlings were imported, as was customary in other parts of western Colorado at that time. Right around the first of September they made their beef ride, gathering three-year-old steers that crossed the scales at about 1,400 pounds. On a Shorthorn foundation stock the owners began using Hereford bulls about 1900, and by 1910 the changeover was general.

In this cattle heaven Bill Paterson grew up. By the time he was 10 he was as good a hand as a lot of cowboys ever get to be. By 1900 he was helping his father ride herd on 300 head of XI cattle (the XI brand, incidentally, is one of the oldest recorded brands in Colorado) and

during the war years of 1914-18 Paterson and Son were handling between 500 and 700 head. Before he reached 21 Bill took over on the mountain; he ran the cattle and his father operated the ranch. They remained partners until his father died in 1933.

Changes Set In

But times change and so does the cattle business. Before he was a man grown Bill saw a new face put on the cattle country. President Teddy Roosevelt started the process by proclaiming the Holy Cross National Forest on Aug. 27, 1905. Its boundaries included only a part of the summer range country, but the Patersons, with many other stockmen of that day, felt that the forest was a definite and drastic encroachment on their rights, and it was not until 1907 that they decided that the forest was here to stay and they applied for and were granted cattle permits.

The second change that came to their range was the building of the Missouri Heights reservoir in 1910. This made good irrigable farm land out of the Missouri Heights plateau and it was rapidly settled up; as a result, lacking spring and fall range, the grazing season was shortened at least two months.

And the last blow that fell was the enactment, in 1918, of the 640-acre grazing homestead law. Those who lived in range countries will remember the land rush that followed. In the Cattle Creek area most of the available land outside the forest boundaries was filed on and proved up on; as elsewhere in Colorado, the homesteads lacked a stable economic base and soon went into the hands of the established stock outfits. The fact remained that there was but little open public range left.

It is from 1920—a year that many cow-

men will remember—that the difficulties of the Paterson cattle firm date. After 1917, when they ran a high of 700 head, they began to reduce their herd, foreseeing the coming decline of prices. But the winter of 1919-20 found them still overstocked for the kind of winter it turned out to be. After an early fall and a long, cold winter, a late April storm blanketed Colorado with from one to three feet of snow. Hay, that in the fall had sold from \$15 to \$20 per ton, shot up to \$40 and was in fact unobtainable. The Patersons poured a lot of high-priced feed into their cows and still lost cattle. That spring they turned out 300 head. And in the fall the bottom dropped out of the cattle market.

That meant that at the time when the grazing homesteads were selling, the Patersons lacked the resources to get in on the land rush. And from that day forward they were plagued with a lack of grass.

With the help of a cowcamp preemption of 160 acres on Cottonwood Creek, such public range as had stayed out of the clutches of the homesteaders, rented pastures and their forest permits, the Patersons continued to range in the Cottonwood Creek district until 1935. At that time the Forest Service decided that this allotment was overstocked and asked that some of the permits be moved to the Coal Creek district, south and west of Carbondale up the Crystal River.

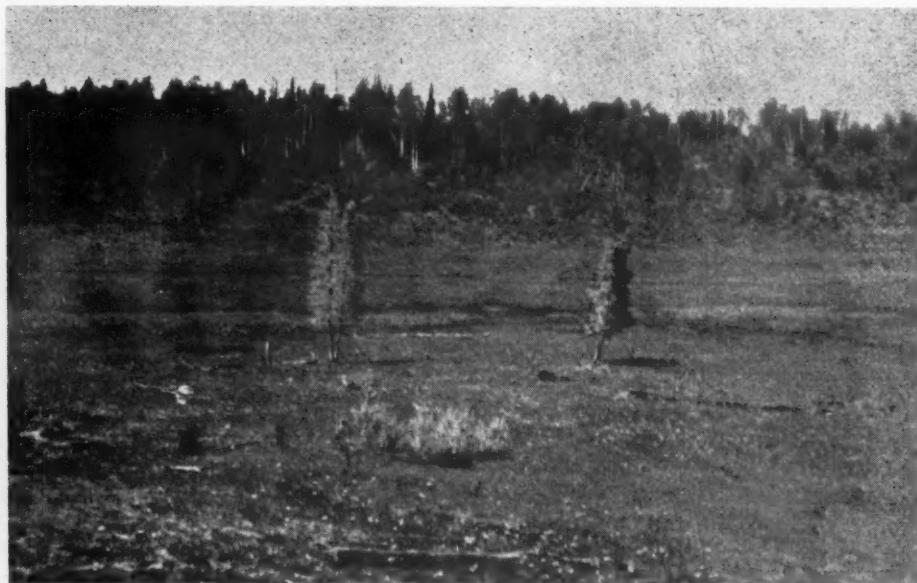
Agreement in Good Faith

This meant a drastic change in range operations to whoever accepted this proposition. But Paterson and his son Donald, feeling dissatisfied with the grass conditions on their present range and the system of private pastures they had been using, offered to make the change if the Forest Service would agree to give them a permit for the entire herd they wanted to take to the mountain, a matter of 170 head. This agreement included the waiving by the Patersons of a long-term lease on private lands within the forest on Avalanche Creek. After the Patersons had disposed of their leases and other pastures on Cottonwood Creek, following a verbal agreement to the 170-head permit by a Forest official, the Forest obtained title by purchase of the Avalanche Creek property.

Shortly thereafter the original Coal Creek permit was amended to 100 head. This is the principal reason for Paterson's dissatisfaction with the Forest Service, and will be analyzed later in this article.

The following table is taken from the records of the Holy Cross Forest Service (unavailable prior to 1913) and is the statistical basis for such conclusions as will be listed immediately following.

Note: The apparent reduction in permit numbers between those applied for and granted in the years from 1913 to 1934 can be accounted for by multiplying the first figure with the per cent on; those applied for represent the total, those granted the reduction to actual



The Spruce Camp range on Grand Mesa at the head of Cottonwood Creek, now part of the White River National Forest.



MEAT INDUSTRY

Served by

UNION PACIFIC

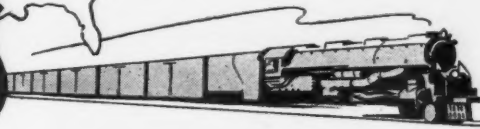
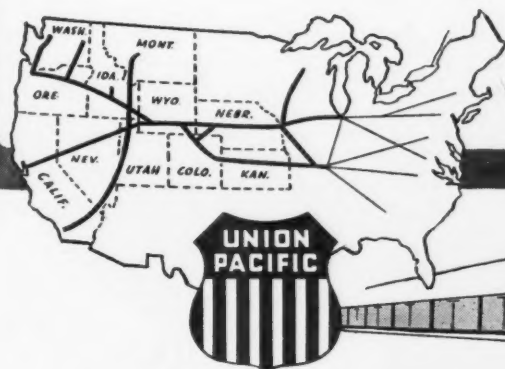
Your industry is one of hundreds served by Union Pacific. Every shipper is assured of efficient, dependable transportation when materials or merchandise are earmarked for the Strategic Middle Route, uniting the East with the Midwest, Intermountain, and Pacific Coast States.

Union Pacific provides specifically designed cars, various services and departments, to assure proper handling of a wide diversity of products.

Union Pacific's facilities and equipment are ready to meet the heaviest needs of commerce. Traffic experts are stationed from coast-to-coast. They will help you with that *next* shipment—and every shipment.

For dependable, fast freight service always . . .

be Specific -
say "Union Pacific"



★ Union Pacific will gladly furnish confidential information regarding available industrial sites having trackage facilities in the territory it serves. Address Industrial Dept., Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha 2, Nebraska.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

The Strategic Middle Route

IN WIND, RAIN, SNOW OR HAIL • YOUR FREIGHT GETS THERE BY RAIL!

November, 1946

forest use.

The first and obvious point that appears in this table is the shortening of the grazing season. From 1913 to 1921 it extended from May 1 to Nov. 15; from 1922-30 from June 1 to Oct. 31, and from 1931 to the end of the record from

July 1 to Oct. 15. This was a reduction of the time Paterson's cattle were permitted on the forest of almost half the original grazing season. Of course the original date permitted on was much too early; it is accepted that too early grazing is one of the strongest factors

contributing to range deterioration. This continuing reduction in season, however, meant increased investment and greater operating expense, less profit margin and greater danger from low markets.

Secondly, the fluctuation in the amount of the permit is considerable in the early years and follows more or less the graph of cattle prices during that period. It ranges from a high of 129 head in 1919 to a low of 48 head in 1931. Not until the last 10 years of Paterson's permits did this fluctuation settle at what was apparently the largest amount he could obtain. Forest Service officials informed me that this fluctuation is not uncommon, and that one problem of supervisors is to balance such permit instability and adjust grazing both to economic and cattle increase cycles.

It appears that not until the last 10 years of Paterson's association with the forest did he become heavily dependent on permitted grass. During the first World War, before the grazing homestead act, only the smaller part of the stock ever used the forest range.

At the time of Paterson's move to Coal Basin, a notation that may throw some light on his previously-mentioned difficulty appears in the table. Here we find a preliminary entry to the effect that Paterson had applied for a 170-head permit and this application was granted. Immediately beneath this record and on the same 1937 forest card is an entry specified "amended," which directs a later adjustment to 100 head. I interpret these entries as tending to confirm Paterson's original statement. I suggest that a representative of the Forest Service did agree to his argument and accept his original application for 170 head; but on review it was found that such an increase was contrary to Forest regulations or policy and the application was amended.

It seems to me, on reviewing the story of Mr. Paterson's relationship with the Forest Service, that the larger part of his difficulty in getting enough grass for his cows and the eventual reduction of his range herd to the discouraging number of 100 head lay with outside factors, both avoidable and unavoidable.

The homesteading and settling up of the spring and fall country, something that has happened wherever a region has developed from a grazing to a combined grazing and farming territory, was definitely a limiting factor that brought about the end of the so-called cattle barons; no longer do the 1,500-head herds of the Grundel brothers range on Cattle Creek. But if, like some of the other stockmen, the Patersons had been able to purchase two or three 640-acre grazing homesteads, they might still have an economic grazing unit in the Cattle Creek district.

It is true that at the time of Paterson's move to Coal Basin, the sudden and unexpected reduction of 70 head was a considerable blow. (Paterson countered this to some extent by keeping his year-

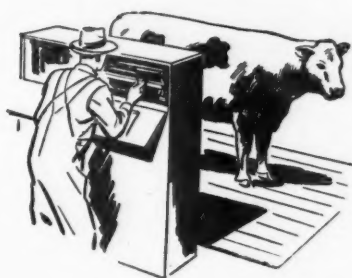
Table I

JOHN AND WILLIAM PATERSON'S PERMIT RECORDS

| Year | Season & District | John Paterson | | William Paterson | | Totals | | Fee |
|------|------------------------|---------------|----------|------------------|----------|--------|-------|----------|
| | | Applied | Approved | Applied | Approved | Appl. | Appr. | |
| 1913 | May 1-Nov. 15..... | 75 | 75 | .... | .... | 75 | 75 | \$ 21.75 |
| 1914 | 50% on Cattle..... | 150 | 75 | 40 | 15 | 190 | 90 | 26.10 |
| 1915 | Creek District | 75 | 75 | 40 | 40 | 115 | 115 | 40.25 |
| 1916 | ..... | 175 | 87 | 80 | 40 | 255 | 127 | 46.21 |
| 1917 | ..... | 84 | 84 | 80 | 40 | 164 | 124 | 56.82 |
| 1918 | ..... | 120 | 60 | 300 | 50 | 420 | 110 | 51.15 |
| 1919 | ..... | 110 | 55 | 114 | 74 | 224 | 129 | 84.36 |
| 1920 | ..... | 50 | 25 | 50 | 25 | 100 | 50 | 34.93 |
| 1921 | ..... | 60 | 30 | 50 | 25 | 110 | 55 | 38.18 |
| 1922 | 80% on June 1..... | 58 | 46 | 60 | 48 | 118 | 94 | 48.86 |
| 1923 | Oct. 31..... | 60 | 48 | 60 | 48 | 120 | 96 | 50.48 |
| 1924 | ..... | 63 | 51 | 63 | 51 | 126 | 102 | 52.85 |
| 1925 | ..... | 63 | 52 | 65 | 52 | 130 | 104 | 53.24 |
| 1926 | ..... | 65 | 52 | 65 | 52 | 130 | 104 | 53.86 |
| 1927 | ..... | 63 | 51 | 62 | 50 | 125 | 101 | 50.50 |
| 1928 | ..... | 75 | 51 | 34 | 27 | 109 | 78 | 55.89 |
| 1929 | ..... | 53 | 43 | 25 | 20 | 78 | 63 | 48.19 |
| 1930 | ..... | 55 | 44 | 35 | 28 | 90 | 72 | 62.64 |
| 1931 | 50% on July 1..... | 65 | 33 | 30 | 15 | 95 | 48 | 43.50 |
| 1932 | Oct. 15..... | 65 | 33 | 35 | 18 | 100 | 51 | 17.85 |
| 1933 | ..... | 65 | 33 | 35 | 18 | 100 | 51 | 21.42 |
| 1934 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 125 | 70 | 125 | 70 | 25.48 |
| 1935 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150 | 70 | 125 | 70 | 27.50 |
| 1936 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | 70 | 100 | 70 | 45.00 |
| 1937 | All on Coal Basin..... | Amended | { | 170 | 170 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1938 | ..... | ..... |  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 90.48 |
| 1939 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 107.12 |
| 1940 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 115 | 100 | 115 | 100 | 92.92 |
| 1941 | North Thompson- ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 97.85 |
| 1942 | 4 Mile ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 110.00 |
| 1943 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 130.00 |
| | | | | | | | | 155.00 |



The Sundall Meadows on Grand Mesa, looking north toward the Glenwood Canon of the Colorado River.



WEIGHTS MUST BE EXACT

Way back in the "good old days" butchers threw in a piece of liver for the cat and handed out wieners to the children, while buyers and sellers of livestock frequently agreed on weights without the formality of using scales.

Today with the constant narrowing of margins, accuracy in weights is absolutely essential and scales from those large enough to weigh a load of hogs to those small enough to weigh a ham have to be precise and dependable.

Scales used by Armour are made by leading manufacturers and are subject to regular periodic inspections

by experts representing their manufacturers, or in many cases by State Agents, and if ever the results of a weighing of livestock are in doubt, it is possible to make a speedy and satisfying test of the scales.

The time is past when either the packer or the stockman can afford to be complacent regarding weights. In recognition of this fact, Armour's scales everywhere are under constant scrutiny and accuracy of weighing is assured.

Albastwood
President

ARMOUR and Company

ling steers at home on feed, finishing them about the first of January.)

Seeing Both Sides

Mr. Paterson has two main grievances in his experiences with the Forest Service. He says that he could not get enough of a permit to take care of his commensurability, and he believes that he was treated unfairly in the 1935 Coal Basin reduction discussed above.

It seems to me that, although Mr. Paterson may have justice on his side, the Forest Service is able to cite extenuating circumstances. The record proves that Paterson's ranch had supported 200 head of cattle and generally more from its earliest days until in the middle 30's, when he was forced to depend entirely on the Forest for summer range. There were certain peculiar and individual circumstances that attended his original application for an increase in his permit; yet these were disregarded in favor of the rule book and what might be regarded as the general good.

Still, it must be remembered that there is only so much grass on the mountain and that he had never established any extensive right to that administered for the public. When he asked for a considerable increase, even though he may have been fully commensurable, he was flying in the face of established Forest policy.

In this story, I think, we may find illustrated the faults of both our characters. The rugged individualist remains unwilling to accept the facts of change; and, conversely, the bureau remains bound by rule.

There are certain lessons that can be deduced from Mr. Paterson's experience. First of these is the obvious one known to every permittee: that you can't expand your permits on the forest except through purchase. Second, that you can't expect individual treatment, no matter how good a case you may have. Third, that you can't win an argument with the Forest Service. And fourth, that a good part of the dissension between the cattleman and the Forest Service often may be traced to unrelated causes far back in the past.

(In the second part of this article, to appear in the next issue of the PRODUCER this analysis will be concluded.)

THE GRAND NATIONAL

Six additional beef classes have been added to the previously issued premium list of the Grand National Livestock Exposition, set for Nov. 15-24 at the San Francisco Cow Palace. Three of the sections were created for pens of five registered yearling heifers of the Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn breeds. Three other sections were added to the carload long-fed fat cattle classes for the same three breeds.

The additional premiums bring the total offered in the livestock division of the show to \$71,845, out of a total premium list of \$108,095.

THE Secretary Reports

By F. E. M.

Paul Porter, administrator of OPA, says it is more important to have stabilization than beefsteaks; but when consumers found they were getting neither, they blasted the lid off meat price controls.

* * *

Do you know how to double the value of your cattle hides? Move out of the United States and sell them to brokers who will ship them into this country. OPA has refused to raise the ridiculously low hide ceilings, but will permit importers to bring in foreign hides costing double or more our ceiling prices.

* * *

The next step is to allow tanners more money for leather produced from imported hides. That has already been done in the case of calf hides and sheepskins, and apparently is about to be done with cattle hides, some 200,000 of which have been imported since world allocation controls were recently removed. . . . Nice people, OPA.

* * *

This double-dealing ought to be corrected immediately. There is no justification for the two-price system in hides that penalizes the domestic producer.

* * *

Wonder what agency will take over the 34,000 employees of OPA as it is gradually being neatly folded up. Did you ever hear of a government employee being fired?

* * *

Decontrolling meat and putting meat back on the counters in retail stores has had the effect of lessening the pressure on, and lowering the price of, meat substitutes. We have had too much artificiality all along the line. It's time we got back on solid ground.

FEEDING

(Songs of the Bar J. F.)

This frosty morning white with snow
The grass is buried deep.
Shivering, we drag tired bodies up
From out the slough of sleep.
Black coffee gulped before the dawn,
Close-wrapped to keep us warm,
The fires banked, the dishes rinsed,
We're out to face the storm.
The cattle crowd and stamp and bawl
Around the feeding racks,
The snow is dark and churned and foul
Within their circling tracks;
This is a cruel, icy chore
But one that's rich in living
To have within a cold, stiff palm
The precious gift of giving
Life to these thin, hungry ones
That munch the scattered hay
Around the crowded feeding racks
This bitter winter day.

—DOROTHY McDONALD.

When is the federal budget in balance? President Truman recently told reporters that "the budget will be in balance by the end of the year." The day before, Secretary of the Treasury Snyder had told reporters, "There have been no changes whatsoever" in the President's estimate of last Aug. 2, in which "the figures appear to be that there will be a deficit of 1,900 million dollars." . . . My budget refuses to balance when I am even \$1.90 short. Maybe the federal government is different. It is the only known organization that can operate at a loss and continue in business.

* * *

President Truman's announcement of the end of meat controls contained two other statements of great significance to the livestock industry: one, that serious consideration had been given to the matter of meat imports; the other—and even more drastic—that the question of actual seizure of livestock on farms and ranches had also been considered. He termed the matter of imports as "workable" but said that the amount of meat available to be brought in would be small in relation to the domestic demand.

While no reference was made to Argentine meat, unquestionably that was the principal source of supply under consideration. Eighty-three per cent of the Argentine surplus is reported under contract to Great Britain. The remaining 17 per cent, consisting of dressed lamb and canned meat (largely beef). The latter is not barred by the present sanitary embargo. Certainly the President acted wisely in deciding not to exercise the power (if he has the power, under the second War Powers Act) to nullify the provisions of the 1930 sanitary act. It would have brought the entire livestock industry up in arms.

As to the seizure of livestock on farms and ranches, his decision was equally wise. This is still America and we are supposed to be at peace with the world—although in order to continue drastic war powers no official pronouncement of the end of the war has ever been made despite the fact that it is more than a year since the end of the Japanese war. When we change our form of government completely and accept a dictatorship, when the dictator is willing also to deny labor unions the right to strike, when he tells them when and where they must work and what wages they shall be allowed to draw, it will be time enough to talk about seizing livestock on the farms and ranches in this country.

* * *

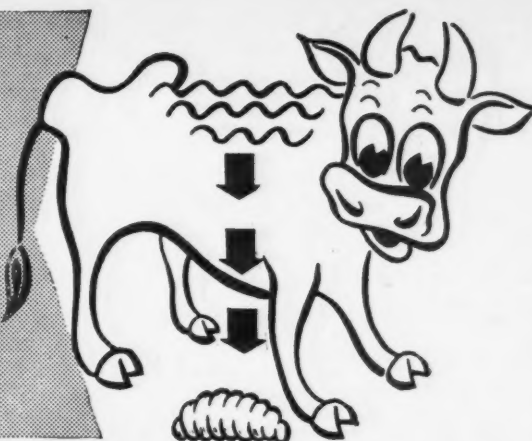
The export of more than a billion pounds of meat (a substantial quantity of it in June when domestic supplies were desperately short) during the first six months of 1946 did not help to relieve the home situation. It is estimated that exports for the remainder of the year may be up close to a half-billion pounds.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

KILL GRUBS

Do It Before They Come Out Of The Back,
Fall To Ground and Continue Life Cycle!

DO IT *Automatically!*



also RID CATTLE of Lice, Flies, Ticks, Mites, Etc., with a

FARNAM CURRI-OILER

and **ROTEN-OIL** "Powerful NEW U.S. Patented
INSECTICIDAL OIL"

Here is the combination that KNOCKS cattle grubs, wolves, warbles and other stock-pests . . . ROTEN-OIL, a powerful new war-tested insecticidal oil, automatically applied and curried in with the famous Farnam CURRI-OILER, literally paralyzes cattle grub and other cold-blooded insects on contact, yet is perfectly harmless to warm-blooded humans and livestock! Proved successful on thousands of head of cattle, this new type, oil base insecticidal won't scald or blister; and it's far superior to old-fashioned dusts, because Roten-Oil penetrates grub cysts and kills on contact.

**ALWAYS ON GUARD! This Combination Assures
Automatic STOCK-PEST CONTROL!**

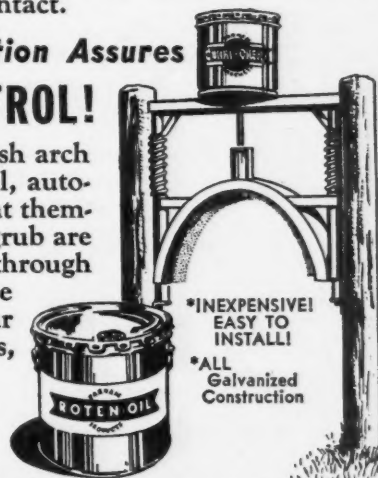
Cattle enter the CURRI-OILER, raise the brush arch and get pest-protecting, grub-killing Roten-Oil, automatically applied and curried in. Cattle to treat themselves whenever and as often as needed; and grub are killed before they mature, before they break through and injure the hide, before they fall to the ground and continue their life cycle. Similar amazing results are obtained against lice, ticks, flies and other stock-pests.

"Stock-Pest Control"
MANUAL SENT FREE!

CLIP AND MAIL COUPON TODAY!

Try **THE CURRI-OILER
AT OUR RISK!**

Remember grub free cattle gain faster, give more milk and sell on the market for \$3 to \$10 more per head! No livestock raiser can afford to be without Farnam "Automatic Stock-Pest Control". Mail coupon today for descriptive literature and 10-DAY FREE TRIAL Offer.



*INEXPENSIVE!
EASY TO
INSTALL!
*ALL
Galvanized
Construction

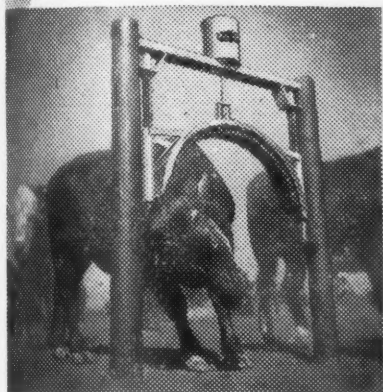
**THE FARNAM CO. Dept. 603
206 So. 19th OMAHA 2, NEBR.**

OKAY, I'm interested! Send "Stock-Pest Control Manual" and descriptive literature on Curri-Oiler and Roten-Oil FREE! Also details of your 10-DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER.

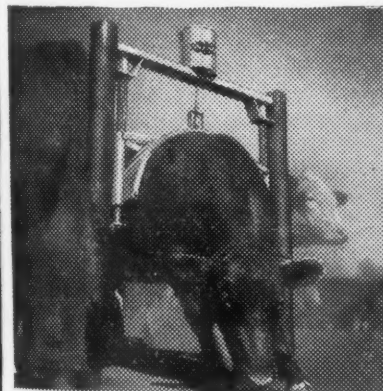
NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

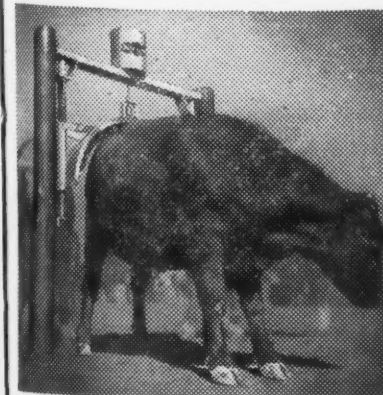
CITY _____ STATE _____



• NECK FIRST, feeder steer enters Curri-Oiler, scratches head and neck.



• FURTHER IN and steer rubs shoulders. They really dig in and like it.



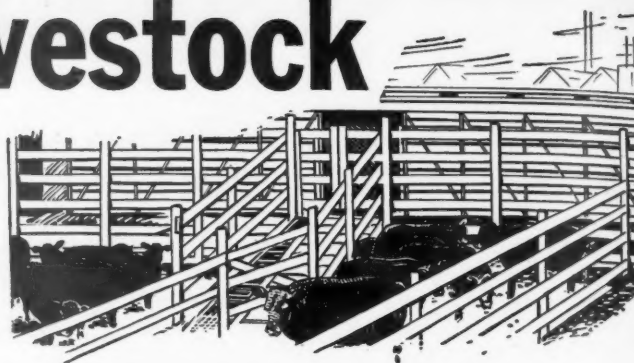
• ON IN . . . arch is up, oil released, and animal curries oil into back. He will be back for more!

Hotels for Livestock

The central livestock market is as American as the "hot dog." No other country has the like of it. European sellers and buyers haggle over individual animals. In South America most of the dealing is done right on the *estancias*, where the livestock is raised. But here in the leading livestock nation of the world, for 75 years central markets have played a big part in the job of moving meat toward dinner tables of the United States.

When a carload of livestock rolls off the prairies or out of the mountains into one of the 65 or more great central markets, the animals are "greeted" and "registered" at the unloading dock, much as travelers are received and registered in hotels. From there they are sent to their "rooms"—the pens assigned to the commission man to whom the owner has shipped his animals. There these hogs, cattle, calves and lambs are rested and given food and drink.

Just as hotels compete for guests, so these central markets compete with each other for the business of accommodating the 88 million head of livestock which come in each year. Thousands of livestock buyers and order buyers bid against each other and the sale is made to the highest bidder. With 26,000 meat packers and other commercial slaughterers active in livestock buying, it is easy to see that the American livestock



marketing system is the most competitive in the world.

These "livestock hotels" are a *separate* branch of the livestock-meat industry. They are privately owned. Swift & Company does not own a single share of any stockyards company.

OUR CITY COUSIN



City Cousin on the farm thought that there was little harm in eating apples by the dozen . . . Now he is our sickly cousin!

FERTILITY OF RANGE BEEF CATTLE

by

A. L. Baker and J. R. Quesenberry
United States Department of Agriculture

Cows in the western ranch states drop from a 40 to a 70 percent calf crop with an average of 63 percent. This means that for every 100 cows the average rancher can expect to get only 63 calves.

However, the following recommendations, based on a study made, should aid the rancher in increasing his production:

1. Cows should be identified by proper markings so that shy breeders can be culled from the herd at an early age. Good producing cows may be kept until at least ten years of age without loss of fertility.
2. Cows that fail to produce calves in two successive years should be culled from the herd.
3. Where practical, it is advisable to test bulls for semen quality before breeding season in order to eliminate the partly sterile bulls.
4. There is an advantage in using bulls four years old or over, of proven breeding ability.
5. The establishment of small breeding pastures capable of maintaining herds of about 30 cows is recommended as a means of increasing the calf crop.
6. Even some larger ranches would do well to resort to pasture breeding if they could thus obtain even the 6 percent raise in calf crop obtained in this U.S.D.A. study.



Soda Bill Sez:

... to be a success at farming, you have to dig in.
... if you want to realize that castle in the air, you had better get down to earth first.

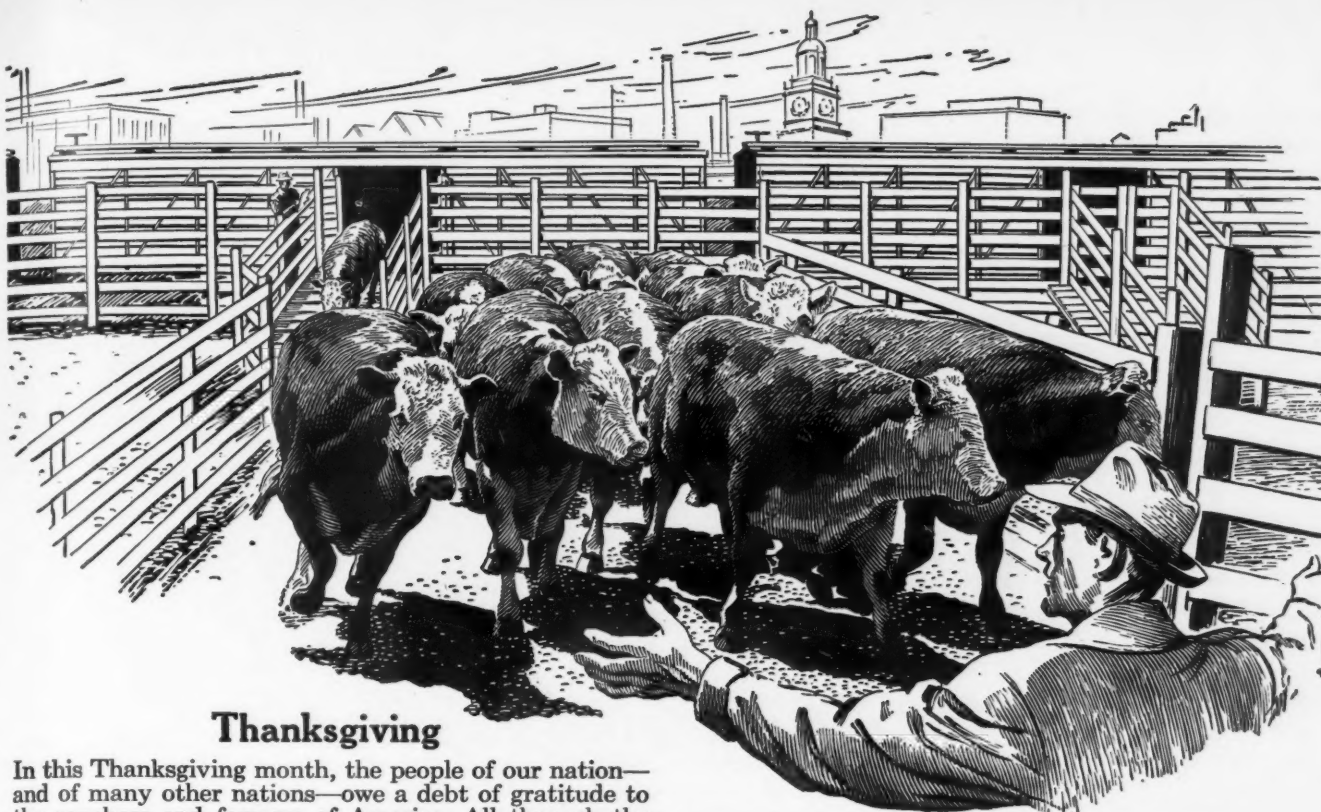
Martha Logan's Recipe for

APPLE TORTE

Yield: 6 servings

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 tablespoon melted butter | ½ cup sifted flour |
| 1 egg | 2 teaspoons baking powder |
| 4 tart cooking apples | ½ cup nutmeats |
| 1 cup sugar | ½ cup chopped raisins or dates |
| ½ teaspoon vanilla | |

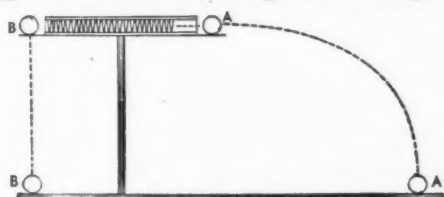
Pare and chop apples. Sift dry ingredients together. Combine all ingredients. Spread in a 9-inch square buttered cake pan. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 30 minutes, or until apples are soft. Serve hot or cold with foamy or hard sauce.



Thanksgiving

In this Thanksgiving month, the people of our nation—and of many other nations—owe a debt of gratitude to the ranchers and farmers of America. All through the war, in spite of its tremendous requirements, our people ate well. And in spite of sharing with the earth's hungry, our people are still eating well. Today, to be sure, not all the meat they would like to have . . . but plenty of nutritious food to keep them well and strong. That is because for long years millions of farm and ranch men, women and children have kept the food supply up, working harder than ever before, overcoming shortages of help and machinery and many other obstacles. Yes, Americans may well offer thanks this month to all those who produce our food.

Things are NOT always as they seem



The mechanical device pictured above shoots the ball marked A and at the same instant drops the ball marked B straight down. It certainly *looks* as if B will hit the ground first, since ball A has so much farther to go. But the *fact* is that they will both strike the ground at precisely the same instant.

In our business, too, things are not always as they seem. On September 1, 1946, the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture reported that in the entire country there were 356 million pounds of meat stocks in cold storage. That is a lot of pounds. But actually it is the *lowest on record* for that date . . . and compares with 626 million a year ago and a 631-million average for 1941-1945. Here in America we eat about 50 million pounds of meat a day, so the September 1 supply of meat in cold storage was barely enough to feed us for seven days.

Swift & Company UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

SPREAD

When visiting with livestock producers on farms or ranches, or at meetings, the subject of "spread" often comes up for discussion. Then I give them an explanation of the difference between the price they get for livestock and price we meat packers receive for the meat we sell.



To me it is a source of continual surprise that the spread is not *greater* than it is. During my years of experience in the livestock-meat industry here is what I have learned about spread. We at Swift & Company have been paying farmers and ranchers approximately 76¢, on the average, out of every dollar we receive from those to whom we sell, for all products we process and handle, including hides, glands, and all by-products. That leaves us 24¢ to cover the cost of processing and marketing.

Out of that 24¢ comes the cost of buying livestock and other agricultural products. The cost of preparation and refrigeration. The cost of loading them into cars and trucks. The cost of transporting them to our branch houses or to retailers. The cost of branch house operation and of selling and delivering the products to the retail dealers. In addition, we have taxes to pay; plus insurance and all the other necessary costs of doing business. When all these expenses have been paid, we make a profit, which over a period of years has averaged a fraction of a cent a pound on the 6½ billion pounds of products we handle annually.

There is no other business in the country that does so much for so little.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

• • • NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS • • •

Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years—and Years to Your Life

PUBLIC LAND COMMITTEE MEETS

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON Public Lands meeting originally scheduled for Denver was held, instead, at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Oct. 15, on the request of R. L. Nicholson, special assistant to Interior Secretary Krug.

The two-day meeting, the purpose of which was a general discussion of the grazing problem, produced many ideas which Chairman Dan Hughes agreed to consolidate and distribute to all members and other interested parties. It was determined that a second meeting of the committee would be held at Denver during the forepart of December; at that time a definite plan will be drafted for presentation to the several state conventions during December and January and then to the national convention for final decision. It was the consensus that the livestock interests must present a united front in offering proposed legislation.

Some of the points taken up in the meeting resulted in the following tentative solutions:

It was the opinion of the committee as a whole that full security of tenure of the grazing lands now used can be obtained only by the users holding the fee title; that full production of livestock and the best service to the nation depend upon such security of tenure by the livestock operator;

All lands chiefly available for grazing should be included in the program, and until such time as legislation permits of the acquiring of title to grazing lands, the Bureau of Land Management, Grazing Service, should have jurisdiction of all lands chiefly valuable for grazing;

Proposed legislation should include the following provisions:



This Red Sindhi after several quarantines and check-ups for possible disease arrived at Beltsville, Md., on Aug. 28, 1946, seven months after it was shipped from Allahabad, India. Sindhis will be mated to heifers in the Jersey herd at Beltsville and later sent to the government's station at Jeanerette, La., to start a long-time Brahman-domestic dairy cattle crossbreed experiment.

24

(1) That the present operator be offered the opportunity to purchase such grazing areas now used by him as he desires—(a) where there is a joint use the majority of the users be permitted to purchase, or if the user is an association of stockmen or a corporation with stockmen membership, such association or corporation be permitted to purchase, and (b) that this provision not apply to driveways;

(2) That a reasonable period of time be given the operator to determine whether he would purchase or not;

(3) That after the expiration of, say, 15 years, all residue lands be deeded to the several states;

(4) That purchase price be fixed by a formula based upon the carrying capacity of the land;

(5) That 10 per cent of the purchase price be made as a down payment, balance payable in equal annual installments over a period of 30 years with interest at 1½ per cent;

(6) That moneys received by the federal government in connection with the purchase of such lands, after deduction

of administrative costs of 10 per cent, be paid to the several states to be applied in accordance with legislative enactment of the states;

(7) Of necessity the deeding of the residue to the states would be dependent upon agreement by the states to accept such lands;

(8) That federal patent to the individual and the patent or deed to the states contain the provision that the right of hunting and fishing upon such lands be not denied;

(9) That until final disposal of the land all the undisposed portions thereof remain under the jurisdiction of the Grazing Service;

(10) That where land has not been adjudicated for right of use, upon the application of any individual, group or association the Grazing Service shall assume jurisdiction and within six months determine the right of use.

A majority of those present felt that mineral rights should be reserved but that this was an open question which would require further discussion. The December sessions in Denver will furnish opportunity for additional exploration of this and other as yet unresolved matters.

A Proposal for Handling the Public Lands

(Continued from Page 8)

range examiners and knowledge obtained from the stockmen in most areas, a fair and equitable carrying capacity has already been worked out.

As a suggestion, in order to try for a compromise on this problem we list the following example for a way to price an acre of good or poor grazing land for purchase and for tax evaluation purposes: Take the yearlong carrying capacity of any 640-acre subdivision and multiply it by, say, 10 cents, to make calculating easy for the price of one acre. Any 640-acre tract whose carrying capacity is less than three head yearlong is hardly worth owning, developing and paying taxes on. So, a carrying capacity of three head multiplied by 10 cents is 30 cents, as the price of 1 acre in the 640-acre tract. To buy the section, then, at that price, would cost \$192, and \$192 divided by three head gives \$64, the amount the buyer would have invested for each animal. Carry this same rule through to the very highest carrying capacity land yearlong and the result is the same. If 30 head is the carrying capacity of a 640-acre unit, then 30 times 10 cents makes \$3 per acre land, a total cost of \$1,920 per section; divide this by 30 and the result is \$64 as the investment per animal unit.

In the above example we have used 10 cents to make calculating easy. To show that it is not a figure plucked out of thin air, let's look at it in another way: For the long pull over a period of years a successful stockman knows he must watch his land investment and not let it get out of line with his per-animal-unit

investment. If, over a period of years, the average value of a cow is \$64, then \$64 is a fair investment in land to run said cow one year, which is the same as \$5.33 to invest in land for one month. In our example, where three head is a section carrying capacity yearlong, then it takes 17.77 acres to carry a cow per month. Divide this into \$5.33 and it gives 30 cents per acre on that 640-acre section. Using the 30-head carrying capacity, then it takes 1.77 acres to carry a cow per month; divided into \$5.33 you have land in that section worth \$3 per acre; and so it is with any carrying capacity you have.

Lands usable only part of the year—say, 6 months—would rate accordingly in price; i. e., \$32 would be the investment per animal unit. Perhaps \$64 per animal unit in land unimproved is too much. Possibly 6 or 8 cents times the carrying capacity would be better. Land that has no water and is of little value without the controlled water adjacent thereto or land that is only of seasonal use and has to be used with improved land for yearlong operation certainly has to be taken into consideration. Nevertheless, it is only an example. Should the government require the purchase of lands whose carrying capacity is nil, it could be done on this same principle provided there is enough good land in the deal. For instance, take a 10-section block, 6 sections of which have a carrying capacity of 15 head yearlong, and the other 4 sections a carrying capacity of zero. By this rule, the 6 sections would graze 90 head and be valued at \$1.50

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

A R I Z O N A



Reserve Champion Pen of 3 Bulls — 1946 Tucson Hereford Show, Tucson, Arizona: Bred and shown by White Mountain Hereford Ranch, Springerville, Arizona.

**RANGE MEN! YOU CAN DEFINITELY
AFFORD TO BUY . . .**

ARIZONA PRODUCED RANGE BULLS

Don't let the spectacular prices paid for a few high-selling herd bulls lead you to believe that ALL Arizona produced range bulls will be priced too high.

RANGE BULLS OF IDENTICAL BLOOD LINES AS THE HIGH-SELLING HERD BULLS ARE FOR SALE . . . AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY.

We invite you to visit our ranches and become better acquainted with our cattle.

WHITE MOUNTAIN HEREFORD RANCH

**Dr. and Mrs. J. V. Donnet,
Owners, Springerville**

**SOPORI RANCH, Amado
W. R. (Bud) Thurber,
Manager**

**MILKY WAY HEREFORDS
Phoenix and Springerville
Alan Feeney, Owner**

**RANCHO SACATAL, Paul Spur
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Holland,
Owners**

**STEEPLE X RANCH
Springerville
Bill Spence, Owner**

**BUY ARIZONA HEREFORDS—PROVEN
BLOOD LINES AT PRACTICAL PRICES**

per acre and \$64 invested per animal unit. The 10-section unit would have a carrying capacity of 90 head, or 90 cents per acre value, and the total investment per animal unit to buy the 10 sections would be \$64 per animal unit. The main purpose of this theory is to arrive at an equitable price per animal unit as an over-all investment in land.

On this price basis any rancher can own the present usable federal grazing land, and can meet the tax bill provided the states adopt a similar regulation for valuing these grazing lands for assessment purposes. In that event one can add the cost of the cow to the \$64 invested in land, take the tax rate in his

locality and figure out just what the annual tax bill would be on a cow and enough land to support her over the 12-month period. For sheep this would average about 1/5 per animal.

If you agree some sort of pricing system as this would make it possible for the federal grazing lands to be bought, then there are other conditions the livestock associations should plan for in order to get more solid co-operation from the members and land users for national legislation. This is of essence in any undertaking involving debt, particularly when one is considering the purchase of land and is forced to operate under all kinds of weather hazards and market

changes. With this in view, the present Taylor grazing permittees should be given the entire time of the 10-year permit to plan for the purchase of the lands being grazed by them, and if they do not choose to make the purchase their rights under the Taylor Act should continue so long as the Act continues, and then after the 10-year period what land has not been purchased could be turned to the respective states for the benefit of the permanent school fund and the old permittees have the preferred right to lease said land from the state. Of course, most of this plan is administrative detail. Yet there should first be state and national legislation sufficient to plan that no administrator of the law could misunderstand its purport.

Perhaps it would be more inviting to the laymen of the states if provision were made for the lion's share of the purchase price of these lands to be made returnable to the states. Also, it might be more inviting if the government would offer to sell these lands to individuals on long-time payment plan with allowance made for the purchase of the mortgages by states out of treasury funds or permanent school funds of the respective states.

As to the minerals, a three-way compromise seems equitable. Perhaps they should be divided on a percentage basis within the boundary of each state and the percentage of royalty each state receives go to the benefit of its schools and roads.

Our concern, however, is not over minerals. . . . The primary purpose of this paper is to show how these remaining federal grazing lands can be priced, purchased and placed on the tax rolls.

THANK YOU! FARMER JONES COWS ARE FEELING BETTER NOW!



Yod-ine

Salve helped soothe their sore udders and cracked, scaly teats. Yod-ine is also fine for horses, mules and other animals. It is an excellent dressing for saddle and harness sores, rope burns, open wounds, barbed wire cuts and for treatment on newly dehorned cattle. Yod-ine quickens healing by preventing infection.

Yod-ine salve is safe. Recommended for human use for first aid, minor burns, chafed skin and wind or sunburn.

Yod-ine cleans as it heals as it soothes!

WILL NOT BURN OR BLISTER

FIRST AID IN FARM AND HOME

FOR CUTS AND SORES ON ANIMALS

EASY TO APPLY... DIRECTIONS

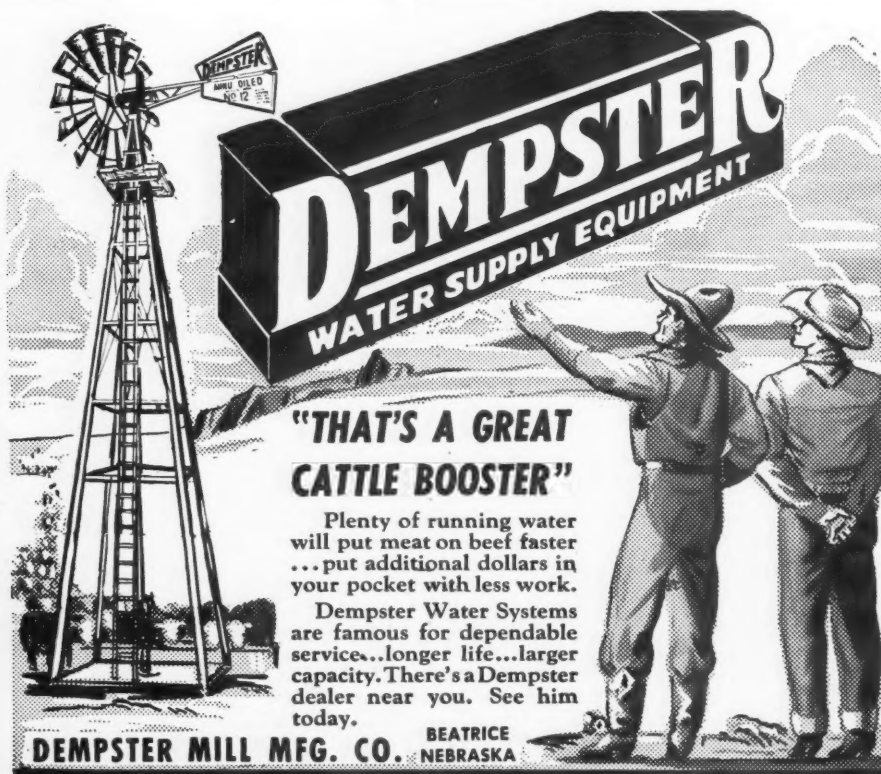
IN PACKAGE

THE MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES INC.
3879 W. Sixth Street • Los Angeles 5, Calif.

Please send me _____ jars of Yod-ine.
2 oz. jar \$1.00 _____ Cash _____ C.O.D. _____
8 oz. jar \$3.00 _____

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

If not satisfied, return unused portion of jar. Money cheerfully refunded.



DEMPSTER
WATER SUPPLY EQUIPMENT

"THAT'S A GREAT CATTLE BOOSTER"

Plenty of running water will put meat on beef faster... put additional dollars in your pocket with less work.

Dempster Water Systems are famous for dependable service... longer life... larger capacity. There's a Dempster dealer near you. See him today.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO. BEATRICE NEBRASKA

Angus Show and Sale

Fifty top animals auctioned at the Western Aberdeen-Angus Association sale at Denver Oct. 19 averaged \$544, \$220 up from the comparable figure of last year's sale. Average on all 72 animals was \$457, which was \$176 over a year ago. Seven bulls averaged \$995; 65 females, \$399.

The high money of the sale, \$2,500, was paid for a four-year old cow and her calf owned by E. W. Serrell, Larkspur, Colo., and sold to Walter Ferguson & Sons, Cheyenne, Wyo. A second \$2,500 was paid for a rugged junior yearling bull from Andrew Anderson's A Bar A Ranch, Encampment, Wyo. Purchasers were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pinello, Colorado Springs, Colo.

The cow, Colorado's Blackcap Gracie 8th, won championship in the morning show under the placings of W. H. Tomhave, Chicago, of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association. The top bull—A Bar A Eston by Eston of Enverness—placed third in the bull class.

Two other animals up around the two-grand class were a bull owned by Angustorra Ranch, Steamboat Springs, which went to Gilbert Beebe, Altonah, Utah, for \$1,950, and a junior yearling

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

HEADED FOR PERFECTION!



America's stockmen have constantly worked toward perfection in livestock production and with much success!

Producing meat animals that approach perfection is a great challenge. The livestock producer, after carefully selecting his breeding stock, first measures perfection in the young animal in terms of type, weight for age, and efficiency of gain during the growing period. Then the feeder takes over, and feedlot performance—the ability to convert farm feeds economically into quality meat—becomes the yardstick. Finally, the packer buyer makes his appraisal in terms of how well the animal will fulfill the consumer demand for quality meat products.

The processor, too, is continually striving toward perfection. Constant research and the development of new and more efficient methods of processing, have made important contributions in the united effort of the Livestock and Meat Industry to produce what the consumer wants.

Each step toward perfection within any one segment of the Industry results in progress for the Industry as a whole.



MEAT PACKERS AND PROVISIONERS
Chicago • Kansas City • New York
Los Angeles • Oklahoma City
Omaha • Albert Lea • Cedar Rapids

PULLING TOGETHER FOR GREATER SERVICE AND MUTUAL BENEFIT

Rancher Farmer County Agent Veterinarian Rural Youth Transportation Marketing Agent Processor Retailer



SALES

This sales column is carried regularly as a service to both buyer and advertiser. When writing for information or catalogs, mention that you "saw it in the PRODUCER." Sellers, on the other hand, should take advantage, at small cost, of sales listings in this medium.

| | |
|--|---|
| November 11 Colorado | Northern Colorado Hereford Breeders Fall Auction Greeley, Colo. For the catalog write Stow L. Witwer, Mgr. Greeley, Colo. 52 Bulls 24 Heifers \$935 Prize Money Assures you a quality offering. Jacques Smeets, Judge |
| November 12 Nebraska | McCRONE'S SALE—HEREFORDS selling at North Platte, Nebr., Western Sales Co. Nov. 12, 1 o'clock 50 Bulls—20 Females—Some Club Calves in Sale For catalog write Scott McCrone or C. H. McCrone, North Platte, Nebraska |
| November 13 Colorado | WESTERN SLOPE HEREFORD ASSOCIATION THIRD ANNUAL SALE GRAND JUNCTION, COLO. 100 BULLS 40 FEMALES Sale starts 1 p. m. in Shults Sale Pavilion, Dewey Norell, Sale Manager, Collbran, Colo. Humbert Rees, Secretary, Rifle, Colo. The Quality Sale of Western Colorado |
| November 13-14 Colorado | SAN LUIS VALLEY CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION Annual Registered Hereford Sale, Alamosa, Colo. PENS OF 3 BULLS 4-H Club Calf Show and Sale, Nov. 13 Registered Hereford Sale, Nov. 14 The bulls offered in this sale will be carefully selected for best range type and quality. For catalog, write Louis Higel, Alamosa, Colo. Auctioneer, "Hank" Wiescamp |
| November 18 WYOMING | BIG HORN BASIN HEREFORD BREEDERS ASSOCIATION SALE Worland, Wyoming — November 18 39 HEREFORD BULLS Show 10 A. M. Sale 1 P. M. At Fair Grounds All bulls selected by a sifting committee. Good quality, well grown, climated bulls—ready to go to work. Write for catalog to J. M. Nicholls, Sec.-Treas. Cody, Wyoming |
| November 19-20 New Mexico | RATON HEREFORD SALE 85 Bulls 40 Females RATON, NEW MEXICO For complete information write Alvin Stockton, Sec., Raton, New Mexico. Herefords for both commercial and purebred breeders. Sale held in Hereford Sale Pavilion 10 A. M., November 20. NORTHEASTERN NEW MEXICO HEREFORD ASSOCIATION |
| November 20 COLORADO | Western Slope Hereford Association Sale BASIN SALE YARD, Durango, Colorado Nov. 20, 1:30 P. M. 40 BULLS 5 FEMALES DEWEY NORELL SALE MANAGER For catalog write Humbert Rees, Secretary Rifle, Colorado |

entered by August Bohlender & Sons, La Salle, Utah, purchased by the Fergusonsons of Cheyenne.

Officers of the sponsor association of the sale and show are Norman H. Smith and E. W. Serrell, both of Larkspur, Colo.

Forerunning the event was the Angus Field day at Shaffer's Crossing on the mountain ranch of R. T. and Mel W. Davis. Highlights were a barbecue lunch, a judging contest and demonstrations of type and of readying for show or sale.

\$2,437 TOP 10 AVERAGE IN THORP HEREFORD SALE

The rainy weather which visited various sections of South Dakota generally at the time also was attendant at the Oct. 7 sale at Thorp Hereford Farms near Britton. However, a large group of American and Canadian Hereford breeders turned up to lay out a total of \$91,475 for 82 head, an average of \$1,116. Auctioneer A. W. Thompson got rapid bids which ran up to \$4,450 for the highest seller in the sale; this was TH North Star 25th, a January two-year old that went to Peterson Brothers of Canby, Minn. A figure of \$4,100 was paid for another proved sire, Baca Royal Domino 29th, by Dr. Geo. Hoffmeister, Imperial, Neb.

The top female, TH Starla 33d, brought \$1,650 from Canada's R. J. McClement, while \$1,525 bought CZ Ruling Lady for L. W. Traub, also a Canadian visitor.

The top 25 head averaged \$1,757.

TRIPLE U HOLDS GOOD SALE DESPITE RAIN

The Oct. 8 sale at the Triple U Hereford Ranch, just southeast of Gettysburg, S. D., brought a top of \$4,000 for a yearling bull. The 143 head changed hands for a total of \$71,880 and a \$503 average. The \$4,000 top-price animal—a son of WHR Adventure 17th—was sold to Pitchfork Land and Cattle Co., Guthrie, Tex. Sixty-five bulls averaged \$625; 78 females went for a \$400 average. Among the females, the high seller of the day was Inez Plus Mixer, going for \$1,000 to Sutton Brothers, Agar, S. D.

L. R. Houck, owner of the Triple U and president of the South Dakota Stock Growers Association, expressed gratification over the results of this sixth of his annual sales, in spite of the bad weather factor which might have proved somewhat of a handicap, but in this case evidently did not deter the buyers from attending and bidding.

4-H SALE IN KANSAS

An average price of 33 cents straight through was realized on about 30 head sold at a 4-H club sale at Goodland, Kan. The top Hereford brought 50 cents a pound; the second Hereford, bought by R. F. Brock, Goodland, went at 44 cents, and the second Angus went to a Colby, Kans., hotel for 54 cents.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

The Nevada Bull Sale

A \$415-a-head average was paid for the 89 head of registered Hereford bulls sold at auction in the recent sixth annual Nevada Bull sale, held in conjunction with the recent Nevada State Livestock Show and Elko County Fair. This price is \$104 per head over that scored in the 1945 show; in that year 119 bulls sold for an average price of \$311.

The highest individual animal price went for a Mehlhorn bull, when Dick McGee of Austin, Nev., took it for \$775. Highest price for a pen of six was an average of \$490 apiece.

Colonel Earl O. Walter of Filer, Ida., was the auctioneer.

PIONEER RANCH SALE

The dispersion sale held at Pioneer Ranch near Boise, Ida., on Oct. 7 faced the obstacle of a steady, cold rain; but Auctioneer H. B. Sager was able to report a successful sale at the end of the day in spite of such drawbacks.

The 55 head in the sale brought \$12,320, for an average of \$224. The average price of the top 10 head was \$321; of the top 25, \$279. Four bulls sold for \$1,025—a \$256 average—while the 51 females totaled up to \$11,295.

Top price went for a cow and calf lot, which Virgil Olson of Weiser, Ida., split up with Charles W. Rudolph of Caldwell, the former getting the six-year-old cow for \$225 and the latter paying out \$140 for the youngster.

Top bull was a March yearling, Bocaldo F by Beauty's Bocaldo. L. R. Falen of Cliffs, Ida., paid \$310 for him.

ROSS FARMS SALE HELD

An offering of 131 head sold for \$48,725, to average \$372, at the Sept. 30 registered Hereford dispersion sale of Ross Farms, Grand Island, Neb. Twenty-five bulls made a \$455 average and 106 females brought a \$352 average.

Top seller of the day was \$3,000. Carl A. Norgren of Denver, Colo., was the purchaser. A price of \$910 bought the second-high bull. The female division featured a top cow and calf for \$700. L. M. Steckle, Taylor, Neb., bought the lot; he also bought a six-year-old for \$635.

Numerous of the cow-and-calf combinations had calves old enough for weaning and in several cases the resulting split-ups went to separate buyers.

BY THE WAY RANCH SALE

An ideal day provided the setting for Nebraska's By The Way Ranch sale near Valentine on Oct. 2. The 79 head of cattle were sold for \$47,395—a \$600 average; 39 bulls averaged \$679, and 40 females averaged \$523.

VIA Bo Carlos 66th, summer yearling, was the top-of-sale feature at a price of \$2,825; second came Carlos Aster 67th for \$2,000. Top female was a summer yearling heifer, VIA Dominetta 8th, sold for \$1,585.

November, 1946

SALES

**November
21-22
WYOMING**

WYOMING HEREFORD ASSOCIATION HEREFORD SHOW AND SALE

CASPER, WYOMING, NOVEMBER 21-22

PENS OF 3 BULLS
Individual Bulls and Females
S. S. WHEELER, Judge

\$2,250 PRIZE MONEY
Allen Fordyce, President, Sheridan
Tony Fellhauer, Secretary, Laramie

**NOVEMBER
23
IDAHO**

IDAHO CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION FALL BULL SALE

Pocatello, Idaho — November 23

Ray V. Swanson, Pocatello, Manager
Earl O. Walter, Filer, Auctioneer
Leon Weeks, P. O. Box 2368, Boise, Secretary

Top Quality Range Bulls
Choice Heifers
Herd Sire Prospects

**November
23
ARIZONA**

LAS VEGAS RANCH HEREFORD SALE

AT RANCH, PRESCOTT, ARIZ., NOV. 23, 1:00 P. M.

70 Bull Calves, 1946 40 Female Calves, 1946

Consistently the champions in pen classes at Tucson, Ariz., 4 out of 7 showings.
For catalog write John A. Thompson, Las Vegas Ranch, Prescott, Arizona.

WHR SALES SET RECORDS

The Wyoming Hereford Ranch sale at Cheyenne on Oct. 14 served to set new records with the auctioning of 70 bulls and females at an average price of \$4,540. WHR Royal Helmsman hit the peak with \$35,000 from Aldorra Farms at Issaquah, Wash. The second top bull, WHR Duke Pride, went for \$22,250 to A. H. Lehman and L. L. Jones & Son, Garden City, Kan. The female top was \$10,100, paid by Harry Steckel of Grove, Okla., for WHR Flashette 10th, while Seth Campbell of Kermit, Tex., paid \$10,000 for Lady Lill 39th. One of the high-bracket buyers was L. R. Houck of Triple U Hereford Ranch at Gettysburg, S. D., the president of the South Dakota Stock Growers Association; he paid \$11,000 for a senior yearling bull, WHR Helmsman 18th.

The top 10 head averaged \$14,825 in this, the 15th annual edition of the WHR sale, and the 33 bulls offered brought an average of \$6,235. The total for the day was \$317,925.

The following table is an interesting recap showing results of WHR sales in the 14 years that they have been held:

| Year | Bulls | Heifers | Sale | No. of Head |
|------|--------|---------|--------|-------------|
| 1933 | \$ 440 | \$ 236 | \$ 311 | 41 |
| 1934 | 512 | 450 | 487 | 41 |
| 1935 | 496 | 450 | 483 | 40 |
| 1936 | 700 | 473 | 600 | 56 |
| 1937 | 1070 | 540 | 762 | 52 |
| 1938 | 850 | 356 | 599 | 53 |
| 1939 | 920 | 751 | 850 | 54 |
| 1940 | 943 | 705 | 813 | 62 |
| 1941 | 1315 | 970 | 1125 | 55 |
| 1942 | 2480 | 1150 | 1745 | 56 |
| 1943 | 4161 | 2484 | 3294 | 60 |
| 1944 | 3999 | 3140 | 3519 | 61 |
| 1945 | 5680 | 3358 | 4371 | 64 |
| 1946 | 6235 | 3032 | 4540 | 70 |

ON THE SHORTHORN CALENDAR

Resuming a 1941 practice, the Polled Shorthorn breeders will hold an auction in Chicago, Dec. 5, during the week of the International Livestock Show, Nov. 30-Dec. 7. Fifty head will go on preview in the arena Sunday morning, Dec. 1, and will be sold at 9 a. m. on the following Thursday. The Polled Shorthorn breeders will hold their annual meeting during the show.

* * *

The 1946 International Centennial Shorthorn Congress sale, to be held during the week of the International Livestock Show at Chicago will feature 100 head of top specimens of the breed in a Dec. 4 auction.

* * *

All three branches of the Shorthorn breed will hold their respective annual meetings during International Show week.

TWO ARIZONA EVENTS

The Arizona association's News Letter serves to remind us of two show dates coming up. One is the 1947 Tucson Livestock Show set for Jan. 22-26, 1947. An additional day will provide for horse show events, with the 22nd and 23rd devoted to showing of horses and the 26th to horse racing. The Hereford show and sale will be held Jan. 24-25.

The other event is the Arizona State Fair at Phoenix, Nov. 8-16, which will feature entries in Hereford, Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus breeds. The beef cattle classes will be judged on the 8th and 9th by Prof. J. H. Knox of New Mexico.



FARNAM
ROTENOX
SPRAY CONCENTRATE

Formulated UNDER
U. S. PATENTED PROCESS

THE Ideal
CATTLE SPRAY

- ★ Easy to mix! Stays in solution without agitation!
- ★ Won't scald or blister!
- ★ Doesn't leave poisonous residue. Contains NO DDT!
- ★ Stabilized for long-lasting toxicity!
- ★ Either oil or water soluble!

Powerful NEW
WAR-TESTED
GRUB
KILLER



An Entirely New Principle in STOCK-PEST CONTROL!

First introduced in 1941 through veterinarians as a treatment for cattle grubs, lice and ticks, Rotenox has been tested under all conditions, in all parts of the country, and proved effective in all stages of grub, lice and tick infestation. Employing the newly developed principle of leg paralysis, it literally paralyzes and quickly kills cold-blooded insects, yet . . . it is perfectly harmless to warm-blooded humans and livestock. Now, for the first time, it is available direct to stockman at **ECONOMICAL COST** . . . only about 2c a head for spraying your cattle with Rotenox; and it's guaranteed to do the job or your money back.

Try ROTENOX
AT OUR RISK!
Free Trial Offer
MAIL COUPON TODAY!

SPECIAL
Bulk Prices
to **SPRAY RINGS**
If you spray 1000 head of cattle or more, or belong to a group that does, write for our special bulk prices to quantity users.

Wanted . . . Well-known cattlemen in each locality to use Rotenox and demonstrate its effectiveness!

The FARNAM COMPANY

206 So. 19th—Omaha 2, Nebr. 703

OKAY, I would like to try Rotenox. Please send descriptive literature and "FREE TRIAL OFFER".

Name

Address

City State

Head of Cattle to be Sprayed
(number)

Help Yourself!

Sounds like something free, doesn't it?
Funny thing, it really is!
It's what you get extra when you
use **WHR** blood.

It helps you produce better cattle.

Wyoming Hereford Ranch

Cheyenne

Washington Notes

Dismissed along with price control on meat was the petition of the Cattle and Beef Industry Advisory Committee for decontrol of cattle and calves and beef. . . . Secretary Anderson said flatly that the government had no intention of restoring price ceilings to livestock and meat at any time.

* * *

Various controls on the use of feed grains have been lifted because of bumper feed crops: Controls have been taken off purchases and use of corn and other feed grains by feeders and feed manufacturers; restrictions on distribution and use of protein meal and soybeans and protein meal set-aside have ended; selling of wheat by mixed feed manufacturers is now permitted, as is the use of "non-milling" quality wheat in the mixture of grains in mixed feeds.

* * *

Hides, inedible tallows and grease are still controlled, but edible oils are out from under the regulation . . . Compulsory grading requirements remain, but it is understood that OPA will not attempt to enforce the regulation . . . Subsidy payments came off Oct. 14 . . . Orders implementing procurement of meat have been ended . . . Slaughter restrictions and allocation to institutions have been killed.

* * *

Culminating studies dating back to July, the United States Department of Agriculture lifted the border quarantine against Mexican cattle imposed June 5. Mexico ordinarily ships to the U. S. between 300,000 and 500,000 light cattle each year, and these are put on pastures and in feedlots in the western and middle western parts of the country. While the quarantine did not bar entry of Mexican cattle, it did provide that they be held at the border 15 days before entry; but approved facilities for holding in quarantine were non-existent and the expense of holding the required time might have been too heavy. At any rate, the quarantine did operate as a bar.

* * *

In a telegram to Agriculture Secretary Anderson on Oct. 16, F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National, called attention to the fact that the artificially low price set by federal control on hides has not held down the prices of shoes, which are "the highest ever." The wire pointed a specific finger at the prices domestic producers get for their hides, which are smaller than those foreign producers are permitted to receive for hides shipped to this market. "A reasonable price for hides will have a substantial effect in holding down beef prices," Mr. Mollin continued, and "Releasing controls would bring hides into the market and help relieve the shortage." Press stories indicate hides will be decontrolled soon.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

OPA Bows Out

(Continued from Page 7)

As we look back over the wreck of OPA, this writer is strongly of the opinion that Leon Henderson, the first administrator, was by far the best of the bunch. Many did not like him or his philosophy—but at least he was forceful and direct, and he did a better job of administering a difficult act than has been done since. This writer is also of the opinion that if OPA had followed a sensible and reasonable course immediately after the war, there would have been little difficulty in extending the act on last June 30 for another year, during which a gradual but sound program of decontrol could have been followed. The country would have been far better off under such a course.

No single item better illustrates why OPA failed than the case of cattle hides. Cattle hides were one of the very first commodities to be put under price control early in the spring of 1942. An over-all ceiling of 15 cents per pound was established—far too low in relation to other commodity values even at that time. When all hides immediately began to sell at the ceiling, differentials were established, with the top grade pegged at 15½ cents; and they have remained at that figure ever since. As time went on and we continued to export considerable quantities of the available supply—not even adequate for our own needs—tanners have repeatedly urged OPA to raise ceiling prices or abandon them. OPA has remained adamant. As the shortage got increasingly worse, however, it has finally worked out a flexible price ceiling on certain types of leather made from calfskins or sheepskins, which will permit the tanner to increase his price to the extent necessary to compensate for the use of higher priced imported hides and skins.

Now it appears that the same system is about to be applied to cattle hides. With the end of the system of international allocations, a large number of foreign hides have been imported into this country at prices fully double or more than double the ceiling prices prevailing here. The defense of this practice given by OPA is the necessity of holding down shoe prices . . . but shoe prices have not been held down. They are today at an all-time high. So, under the present situation, foreign hide producers are granted free access to the American market at world prices while domestic producers are held down to the low artificial selling price of less than half the world price. This is one of the dying gasps of OPA as it seeks frantically to continue controls wherever possible. In a recent statement Administrator Porter attempted to justify the present scale of hide prices by stating that they were high enough to compensate the packer for removing the hides, handling them, transporting them and getting a margin of profit on the operation. As far as the

CARLOAD BULL SALE

The Pick from Montana and Northern Wyoming Herd

3 to 24 Head Per Load

This is your chance to select a set of bulls of your choice from one herd—the way to put a stamp on your calves.


ALL BREEDS

December 7 to 14

Yes — it's "BULL WEEK" at
Billings Public Stockyards
BILLINGS, MONTANA

For further information write
RALPH McCALL, Sale Manager

CARLOAD FEED STUFFS



**Proteins practically
unobtainable for
November and December.**

ARCH SALES CO.

DENVER, COLORADO
STOCKYARDS — PHONE CH. 4487

Stockmen SHOULD HAVE THE DOANE AGRICULTURAL DIGEST

There is no other agricultural information service just like it.

For sample releases and further information, write to

Doane Agricultural Service, Inc.

Box 602, 206 Plymouth Bldg.

Des Moines 9, Iowa

Home Office, St. Louis, Mo.



A Constant Source of Supply

Of Graded Commercial
Angus Females

We also have a few registered
range bulls.

Angus Cattle Company

Our new address is
312 PATTERSON BLDG.
Denver 2, Colorado
Telephone TAbor 5602



TATTOO MARKERS—Complete with figures 1 to 10. Bottle of ink and full instructions, \$4.00 postpaid. Poultry or small animal size \$3.25 post paid. Complete line of Ear Tags, Veterinary Instruments and Supplies. Write for Catalog.

Breeders Supply Co. Council Bluffs
Iowa

AMAZING *Automatic* CURRYING and DUSTING MACHINE



APPLIES DDT Automatically
New machine applies dust insecticide or medicated oil directly to back when needed. Animal RUBS IN treatment! Fights flies, grubs, mosquitoes, ticks, lice, mange. Special Offer—Limited Time Only—\$45.50 Complete—IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT—Order Today.
FREE 25 lb. DDT Dust with each Automatic DDT DUSTER

AUTOMATIC EQUIPMENT MFG. CO.
DEPT. 2-Q PENDER, NEBRASKA

HANDY WAY TO JOIN THE AMERICAN NAT'L LIVE STOCK ASS'N

To American Nat'l Live Stock Ass'n,
515 Cooper Bldg., Denver 2, Colo.

I subscribe to the A. N. L. S. A. \$..... (1 cent a head, \$2 minimum) to cover membership for current year, which includes a year's subscription to the PRODUCER.

Name.....

State.....

Town..... R. F. D.....

The Association Represents You

producer is concerned in this operation, he merely donates the hides when selling his cattle. A fair price on the cattle hide would help hold down the beef price because it would lighten the burden on the carcass as it always did in the past.

The sudden move announced on Oct. 23 to decontrol practically all food commodities merely lends new emphasis to the charge that OPA was wrong from the beginning in demanding that price controls must be continued, with its dire predictions of the awful fate that would follow otherwise, or that the moves now being made are purely political. In either event, it is sufficient proof that no such power can be safely granted the executive branch of the government in peacetime. Fortunately the abuse of this power brings quicker relief, and OPA now well on its way out, will soon completely be a thing of the past.

Life Fumbles Facts

(Continued from Page 8)

since the war because our government does not permit it and this is done to avoid getting into a competitive situation with Great Britain.

LIFE'S QUOTATION NO. 3

"Some Argentine cattle is subject to hoof-and-mouth disease. The disease is localized; among the vast sheep herds of Patagonia, for example, it is quite unknown."

ANSWER TO NO. 3

Anyone who is familiar with the Argentine situation knows that hoof-and-mouth disease exists in that country wherever there are cattle. Harper Sibley, then president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, made a trip to Argentina about the time President Roosevelt did in 1936, and he reported on his return in a letter to Secretary Mollin as follows: "It is clear to me, as I say, that there is no free area in the Argentine where there are cattle." J. Elmer Brock, former president of the American National, confirmed this finding in a trip made to Argentina a few years later.

When the State Department tried to put over the Argentine Sanitary Convention in 1935 it put out publicity to the effect that foot-and-mouth disease had never been known in Patagonia. When the Sanitary Police Bulletins issued by the Argentine government itself showed foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks in the two northern provinces of Patagonia—Neuquen and Rio Negro—the claim was modified. On Aug. 19, 1937, a release from the State Department said:

"The chief country affected, as was clear at the time would be the case, was Argentina. One part of Argentina, namely the extreme southern portion (the territories of Santa Cruz, Tierra del Fuego and the southern portion of Chubut) occupies a unique position in that throughout the entire past there has been no record of foot-and-mouth disease in that region."

The region referred to is largely a sheep producing country and while outbreaks do not seem to be so common there as in the cattle producing sections of Argentina, it is by no means free of the disease. In 1942, when the State Department made a further effort to bring Argentine meat into this country, it made the remarkable finding that the island province of Tierra del Fuego was not a part of the "country" of Argentina under the meaning of the word "country" in Section 306A, and that shipments of meat could be permitted from that island if found free of foot-and-mouth disease by the Secretary of Agriculture. Dr. S. O. Fladness of the Bureau of Animal Industry was dispatched to Argentina to investigate the situation. His report was never made public but the matter was immediately dropped and no further move made to bring in Argentine meat even from the isle of Tierra del Fuego. Actually, high officials of our BAI have stated that Dr. Fladness found foot-and-mouth disease on Tierra del Fuego and also in the southern portion of the province of Chubut, leaving only the extreme southern province on the mainland, Santa Cruz, on which there is no recent publicized record of outbreaks of the disease.

LIFE'S QUOTATION NO. 4

"Naturally this made Argentina sore; in fact it has been one of the chief reasons for anti-U. S. feeling down there. You could even call it one reason for Peron."

ANSWER TO NO. 4

Delegates from the United States who have attended Pan-American conferences during the late war years have stated that there was absolutely no mention of the sanitary embargo in the discussions at those conferences.

LIFE'S QUOTATION NO. 5

"So next time that poached egg stares at you from the surface of a vegetable dinner, give a thought to the livestock lobby and Tom Connally and the hoof-and-mouth fraud."

ANSWER TO NO. 5

Just why Life should hit at the domestic livestock industry and accuse it and Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of perpetrating a fraud in the maintenance of the embargo established under Section 306A is hard to understand. The livestock industry is proud of the part it has played in keeping this country free of foot-and-mouth disease and we are indebted to Senator Connally for his help in sitting on the lid of a convention which never should have been negotiated.

The facts are that the sanitary embargo was originated by Dr. John R. Mohler, then chief of the BAI. Every member of the BAI staff and every veterinarian organization in the country is 100 per cent for the maintenance of the sanitary embargo. Dr. Mohler was moved to act by the costly outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in California and

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Texas in 1924. The recurrence of those outbreaks in 1925, not stamped out until the following year, led him in August, 1926, to issue the first sanitary embargo as an executive order, effective Jan. 1, 1927. While it barred imports from any "region" where foot-and-mouth disease existed, actually at Dr. Mohler's insistence in the time ensuing between the effective date of the order, Jan. 1, 1927, and the completion of the Tariff Act, June 17, 1930, no imports were permitted from any "country" where foot-and-mouth disease existed. Because of the fact that during that period diplomatic pressure was applied to permit the dangerous experiment of admitting dressed beef from "regions" supposedly free of foot-and-mouth disease, the BAI and the livestock industry cooperated to secure the broader provision as embodied in the Tariff Act.

Attempts have been made to show that Great Britain has exercised great sagacity in contracting for the bulk of Argentine surplus. She is under the necessity of importing large quantities of meat and the South American surplus is the only such supply available. Consequently she has to take the risks involved in such importations and has a constant battle on her hands to control the disease. In 1942 when the South American continent had the worst outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in many years, Argentina reported 11,928 infected localities according to the BAI. In the same year Great Britain had 671 such attacks. The "standstill" orders which England imposes with each such attack completely paralyzes business in the areas involved.

By contrast, since the embargo was first put in force on Jan. 1, 1927, the United States has had only one minor outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease and that near Los Angeles. It was traced directly to garbage brought from a ship just returned from Buenos Aires, in violation of regulations of our BAI. Altogether between 1900 and 1929 there were seven costly general outbreaks of the disease in this country and the 17-year period from 1929 to 1946 under the protection of the sanitary embargo is by far the longest period of freedom from the disease that we have enjoyed since the turn of the century.

The current meat shortage is the direct result of the administration's bungling of its attempt to plan the economy of the whole livestock and meat industry and not to any shortage of livestock numbers in this country.

Wire to the President

(The following telegram, dated Oct. 12, was sent to President Harry S. Truman by American National Secretary F. E. Mollin and preceded by three days the presidential announcement of the lifting of price controls on meat.—Ed.)

"The current critical meat shortage was accurately forecast by representa-

tives from every branch of the livestock and meat industry who pleaded with the Congress and with the decontrol board not to restore controls which would deprive housewives of the opportunity to buy meat and benefit no one but black market racketeers.

"Now we are alarmed at reports from Washington that to correct the blunders of the past you are considering the colossal blunder of nullifying the sanitary embargo which prohibits shipments of live animals or dressed meats from any country where foot-and-mouth disease exists. England, which constantly imports Argentine beef, has just as constant outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease traceable directly to those imports; and there is no way that we could avoid the same experience if our sanitary barriers are relaxed. Every veterinary official in the country is opposed to any such action and their several organizations have repeatedly passed resolutions to that effect.

"If price controls are lifted now so that meat will move through normal channels it will greatly stimulate the feeding of livestock and it will be only a few weeks before greatly increased supplies will be available. The greatest corn crop in history, coupled with the large number—almost an all-time high—of cattle in the country, makes a combination which if put together will insure our future meat supply.

"Every livestock producer in this country will deeply resent any move that would threaten ruin to his business. There has been only one minor outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in this country since the embargo was first established on Jan. 1, 1928. That occurred in California the following year and was traced directly to garbage unloaded illegally from a ship just returned from Buenos Aires. You are playing with fire if you move in that direction."

SELENIUM FOUND IN WYOMING

Existence of seleniferous spots, possibly harmful to range livestock, has been reported in standstone-derived soils near Baggs, Wyo. Selenium is an element found in Rocky Mountain soils and is likely to be highly poisonous when taken up by range plants and eaten by grazing livestock. It is the first time that it has been discovered in that state.

THE DENVER SHOW

Members of the American National who plan to follow up the convention in Phoenix by attending the National Western Stock Show at Denver, Jan. 10-18, 1947, are reminded that tickets for that event are going fast. Those desiring them should write immediately to John T. Caine III, manager of the show, at the Denver Union Stock Yards, for reservations.



LEDERLE'S CARBOZOO* gives Protection against Anthrax

For dependable protection against anthrax, vaccinate your cattle and sheep yearly with a single injection of CARBOZOO Anthrax Spore Vaccine No. 3.

To protect your horses, goats and other animals vaccinate with CARBOZOO Anthrax Spore Vaccine No. 2.

CARBOZOO is

- economical and efficient
- easy to administer
- well tolerated
- dependable—a single injection gives protection for a year

Lederle veterinary products are on sale at drug stores. If your dealer cannot supply you, please send us his name. We will gladly send free literature upon request.

* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION
American Cyanamid Company
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

\$4.00 TATTOO MARKER

EXTRA LETTERS OR FIGURES—35¢ EA.

Complete with set of figures 1 to 10, bottle of ink and full instructions, all for \$4.00, postpaid. Ear tags and complete line of supplies. Write for free catalog, **Breeders Supply Co.** Council Bluffs Iowa

MAKE MORE FARM PROFITS! RAISE MILKING SHORTHORNS —4% MILK and GREATEST SALVAGE VALUE

Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best profit breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! Get the FREE facts. Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription 6 months, 50¢; 1 year, \$1.00.



MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY
809 West Exchange Ave. U. S. Yards, Dept. AC-51
Chicago 9, Illinois

OUR CATTLE SELLING Greeley—November 11 Raton, N. M.—November 19-20 SEE OUR HERD

You're sure to be impressed with the results of 47 years of improved breeding. Our cattle priced reasonable.

Est. 1899

WITWER



Herefords

Visit Our Ranch

H. E. WITWER & SONS GREELEY, COLO.

IF ANIMALS COULD TALK:



... PLEASE PUT
SOOTHING
NUNN'S BLACK
OIL ON MY
CUTS AND
SCRATCHES.

For the past 70 years NUNN'S BLACK OIL COMPOUND has been used with quick and soothing effect on horses, cattle and sheep. You'll gratefully admit that you've never used any application so effective in helping Nature cure chaps, cracks, galls, cuts, scratches, abrasions, collar sores. NUNN'S repels flies, knocks lice. Try it once ... you'll say there's none like NUNN'S!

**NUNN'S
BLACK OIL
COMPOUND**

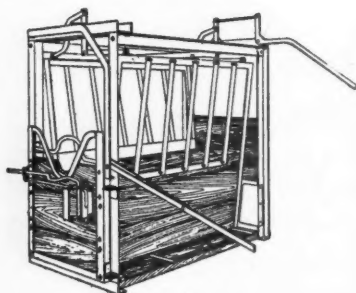
P. O. BOX 1801
SALT LAKE CITY 12,
UTAH

Sold by all druggists
and general stores.
6-oz. 60c Pt. \$1.20



Ask your druggist for FREE
Sample -- or write to us direct

The Turner Universal Stock Chute



A complete, modern chute for branding,
vaccinating, dehorning, horn-branding,
horn-weighting, blood-testing.

World's Best Cattle Machine
Portable Convenient

With sling and roller attachments. The
perfect stocks for foot trimming,
veterinary work, etc.

GEO. K. TURNER MFG. CO.
Cimarron, N. M.

THIS MONTH'S COVER is a photo
by the Grazing Service.

MARKETS FOR THE MONTH

By H. W. FRENCH

Oct. 18, 1946.

WHAT A DIFFERENCE ONE LETTER in a word means was demonstrated in the livestock market and in the dressed meat trade. Recontrol was replaced by decontrol, and immediately prices advanced unevenly but sharply. The advances were of record proportion and when the leveling off period ensues the breaks will be sharp and severe.

Most people connected with the livestock industry — and that includes those in favor of decontrol — expected prices to advance sharply, but they also are looking for a quick readjustment. Already the abandonment of controls has resulted in liberal buying by the major packers at all markets, where a short time ago they were only taking small lots, usually of low grade.

It would be serious if the readjustment of prices did not develop quickly, but this does not mean that prices are expected to fall back to the level current during the control period. Such prices were not profitable for the feeder although the producers were faring very well despite the increased cost of production.

While prices were under control there was no material improvement in values of slaughter classes and the fluctuations were unimportant, generally speaking. During the first two days of decontrol all classes advanced beyond all reason and the quotable advance at Chicago on best grain-fed cattle amounted to around \$15 per hundredweight. Other advances were hardly that great but for so short a period were of record size.

The market is nervous, and may continue irregular until such time as the meat shops are able to display full cases of meat. Naturally, retail meat prices will go upward but the housewife undoubtedly will back away from exorbitant prices even though it would mean going without meat temporarily. In the face of high prices for other commodities, the meat buying power of any family is bound to be reduced.

Further advances in prices for live cattle may develop before any leveling off occurs, but everybody connected with the industry is on record that the situation will right itself without too much time elapsing. The sharper the advance, the quicker the readjustment, so that few are alarmed over the immediate record upturn.

Receipts already are on the increase and with meat animals going more and more into normal channels it will not be long before supplies of meat will be plentiful. Many retailers undoubtedly at



Mr. French

first will pay little attention to grade in establishing retail prices but as the supply increases the housewife will become more choosy.

Livestock Receipts

Salable cattle receipts at 12 markets on the first day when the effect of decontrol could be felt rose to 62,900, or practically double the run of a week earlier. The hog run at this point stood at 80,400 and 8,500, respectively. The sheep and lamb supply at 51,800 was not much changed, but these classes were not so adversely influenced during the period of control.

Many of the markets reported that most of the increase in hogs was in good to choice 180- to 250-pound barrows and gilts, showing that many of the spring pigs are in marketable condition and were waiting for an opportune time to be sent to market. Those who had been making claims that there were very few hogs to come to market may find that there is at least a normal number ready for shipment.

Heavy receipts of cattle and hogs are in sight for the next few weeks, although bigger lamb supplies are not expected as we have passed the peak movement of the Colorado range lambs, upon which buyers have had to depend for the bulk of offerings during the past two months. The movement of natives has not been heavy as is evidenced in the moderate receipts at many of the markets not having access to the Colorado range offerings.

Already the car shortage is entering the picture and there have been several instances in the range cattle areas where it was impossible to secure the required number of cars. Railroads are able to offer good service where the cars are needed for relatively short hauls but where they are required to deliver cars for long hauls the reverse is true as it takes so much longer to get these cars returned for use.

The percentage of stockers and feeders was unusually large at many markets, and the percentage of fat cows hardly up to normal. There were times when Chicago reported the run chiefly replacement stock and range fat cows, although at that point fed cattle were not uncommon. Recently there was some pickup in the supply of grain-feds at "River" markets.

For a long time, order buyers and shippers were taking most of the slaughter cattle, and even with the abandonment of controls they seemed to need cattle but were offered plenty of competition from the big packers, once they did not need to worry about compliance. As weeks go by, more and more cattle will be coming from the feedlots as many of them already have been on feed for 60 to 90 days.

Strictly long-fed cattle still are relatively scarce and despite the sharp price increases very few have turned up at the markets. Those now topping the market are far from top choice, in fact some markets reported have been quoting

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

those at or near the top as short-feds of good to low choice grades.

Steers have been predominating in the supply of grain-feds and there has been a marked scarcity of heifers. This picture will change in the months to come because a more than normal number of heifers, usually taken by slaughterers, has been going to feeder buyers, many of them in high flesh when sent out. They should be returning to market with a shorter feeding period than usual.

New York meat trade reports have been showing little or no meat available in the wholesale markets and it may take a week to 10 days before the volume of supplies expands to any extent. Immediately wholesale meat prices were advanced but not enough at the start to cause any alarm or bring about any meat buying strike.

The Dairy Cattle Factor

It has been pointed out time and time again that large numbers of cattle are still on the ranches and farms of this country, but many overlook the fact that many of these are of the dairy type and will not reach the market for a long while. Dairy products are high with no signs of any weakening, production costs being what they are.

The Feed Picture

The corn crop is the largest on record

and the oats crop the second largest, and the improved quality of the corn will result in higher feeding value. High cost of stocker and feeder cattle is holding back many feeders from taking the risk of feeding cattle this winter, first costs standing around \$4 higher than a year ago. Abundant moisture in September and early October in the Great Plains area has resulted in excellent wheat pastures, and a keen demand has developed for cattle to graze on these pastures.

Records of shipments of stocker and feeder cattle from four leading markets, July through September, show a decrease in the number of feeder steers 1,000 pounds and over, and about 20 per cent increase in those of lighter weights. There was an increase of 80 per cent in shipments of feeder calves, and a gain of 70 per cent in cows and heifers.

Whether the number of lambs fed this season is larger or smaller than a year ago will depend upon how the current high level of lamb prices affects the activity of growers, feeders and slaughterers. Many lambs are being purchased to go on wheat pastures, and many lambs purchased early in the summer for October delivery are now moving direct to feedlots in Colorado, Nebraska and Corn Belt states.



IN "CHANGES IN FARMING IN WAR and Peace," a booklet issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, it is shown that significant changes have taken place in both quantity and quality of the country's hay supply. During the last five years of the period 1920-44, 39 per cent more digestible protein was available per roughage-consuming unit of livestock than for the first five years of this period. The pronounced shift from grass to legume hays has been the largest contributing factor.

AN EXPLANATION of apparent losses from blackleg in vaccinated range herds was offered recently by two staff members of the Wyoming experiment station at Laramie. They report, following a two-year study, that other infections, very similar to blackleg, may be at fault.

Blackleg and blackleg-resembling diseases are so much alike that even a trained veterinarian may not be able to tell them apart, and vaccination against blackleg unfortunately will not protect cattle against these other infections.

A COUPLE of new kinds of tractors are the one that will run two ways (only in

the talking stage now but should be ready when answers are found to such questions as where seat, steering wheel, brakes, etc., should be), and another (this one is being tried out in England) that plows without a driver. A man stands around holding a tiny master switch and directs the tractor by radio.

OKLAHOMA'S predatory animals in the order of extent of destruction done by each were listed by Jeff F. Kendall, state game warden, at the recent livestock conservation and production clinic held in Oklahoma City in this order: Coyote, timber wolf, bobcat, hybrid or wolf dog, wild dog and house cat. He said that "the farm boy and rancher with a shotgun or rifle during the day and with traps and dogs at night furnish one of the best methods of control." Airplanes, poisoning and coyote hunts are other effective controls.

HEREFORD BULLS

For sale at the ranch. 14 2-year-old Registered Hereford range bulls. Banning-Lewis breeding in both sires and dams. Ranch 2 miles south of Peyton, Colo., which is 24 miles northeast of Colorado Springs on Hiway 24.

Frederick B. Shaw, 1430 N. Cascade, Colo. Springs, Colo. MAIn 799

Only **Lee** UNION-MADE **COWBOY PANTS**

Have All These Features!

- Sanforized-Shrunk!
- * 11½ oz. Cowboy Denim!
- Branded Cow-Hide Label!
- Scratch-Proof Hip Pockets!
- Money-Back Guarantee!
- * Boys sizes made of 8-oz. Sanforized Denim

The H. D. LEE CO., Inc.
 San Francisco, Calif.
 Kansas City, Mo.
 Minneapolis, Minn.
 South Bend, Ind.
 Trenton, N. J.

Copyright 1943
 Shrinkage Less Than 1%

Squeezing the last drop...

In Cottonseed Crushing Mills, across the Cotton Belt, machines are pressing every drop of oil and bit of meal and cake from Cottonseed to provide food and feed for men and livestock.

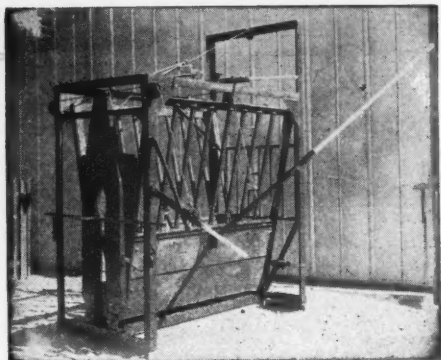
Cottonseed meal and cake have been preferred by stockmen for generations for increasing meat and milk production.

This year, as always before, the Cottonseed Crushing industry will crush every available pound of the limited supply of Cottonseed to help meet the need for this essential protein feed.

Educational Service
NATIONAL COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASS'N. INC.
 618 Wilson Bldg. Dallas 1, Texas

COTTON
 The Crop with a Future

GIVE NOW TO THE COMMUNITY CHEST



THE LaRUE SQUEEZE CHUTE Patent Pending

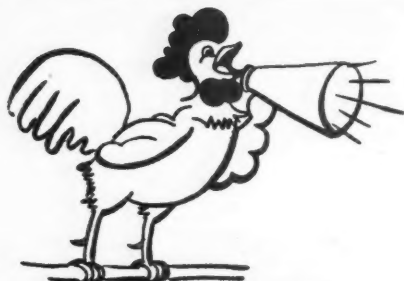
This strongly built, exceptionally well balanced and designed chute handles cattle with amazing ease, speed and safety.

Operated By One Man
Adjustable for small or large cattle. Will stop and catch an animal quickly and safely.

Does Not Miss
Almost impossible for animal to be either hung up or injured. Each of its operations is smooth, fast, precise and easy to operate. Can be loaded into trailer by two men. Every owner is an ardent booster.

MANUFACTURED BY
THE LaHUB MFG. CO., Inc.
1732 West Walnut St., Phoenix, Ariz.

Phone KE. 8164—Prompt Service



WE OUTDO THE COCK

In crowing about our printing. In spite of war-born shortages, we still give the best service in the West!

MONITOR PUBLICATIONS

Incorporated

1950 Curtis St. Denver, Colo.

The Producer Is Our Endorsement

WESTON
MANUFACTURING & SUPPLY CO.
1938 Speer Blvd., Denver 2, Colo.
STOCKMEN'S SUPPLIES
If It's For Livestock We Have It

PERSONAL MENTION

Montanan Lyman Brewster, a recent office visitor, reports plenty of rain in his section. . . . Another infrequent but always welcome caller was Humbert Rees of Rifle, Colo., of whose article on "The Cattleman and The Forest Service" the PRODUCER is proud to present the first half this month.

The distinction of being 100 years old belongs to Louis Harrell of Rogerson, Ida. Believed to be the only centenarian in Magic Valley, Mr. Harrell first came to what is now Twin Falls country in 1869 when, with an uncle, he drove 5,000 head of cattle from Texas. He is a member of both the 71 Association and the Idaho Cattlemen's Association.

A. D. Brownfield, former president of the American National, was a two-time visitor in the Denver offices during the past few weeks, stopping first on his way to Salt Lake for the public lands meeting and then on his way back to his Deming, N. M., home. . . . Mont Saunderson, range management specialist of the Forest Service, whose writings have appeared from time to time in the PRODUCER, also was among those who called. . . . Returning from the WHR sale at Cheyenne, Wyo., were Earl Monahan of Hyannis, Neb., and Harper Sibley, former president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. . . . And American National Vice-President A. A. Smith of Sterling, Colo., stopped briefly, as did Chet Blake of Grand Junction.

R. C. Pollock, general manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago, was one of the speakers at the annual banquet of the American Polled Hereford Breeders Association held recently at Des Moines, Ia.

New publicity director for the Billings Public Stock Yards is Ralph McCall of Bozeman, Mont., formerly animal feeding experiment manager at the University of Arizona and fieldman of a Denver, Colo., periodical.

Mrs. J. M. Keith, secretary of the Arizona Cattle Growers, in a recent News Letter makes answer to a commentary from Mrs. Lillian Riggs, who wrote: "It has seemed to me there is quite a lack of cooperation among cattlemen. I know in some sections they cooperate to a great extent and they are all benefited. I am thinking especially of selling cattle in the fall: there seems to be a wider divergence of prices than should be. . . . In these days of telephones and daily mail service, conventions and associations, a group of cattlemen could decide upon prices." Mrs. Keith agrees that there is a wide difference in cattle prices, sometimes where there is little or no difference in quality, but adds, ". . . most

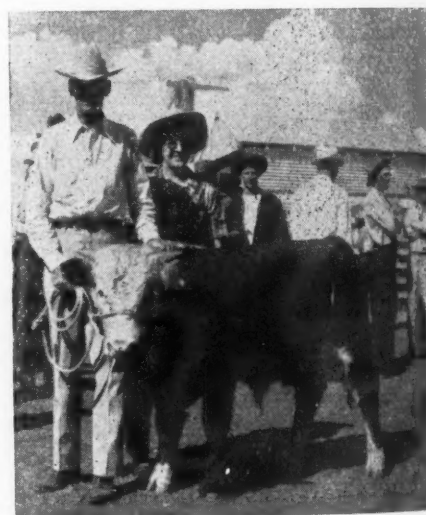
folks are traders at heart—we'll make a deal and think it's O. K., whereas if someone else made it for us we'd doubt if he got a high enough price. When the human element enters into any equation, you'll get a lot of answers."

Former Washington State Governor Clarence D. Martin headed a group which sold the Bar-U Ranch, a 6,500-acre spread near Hooper, Washington, which is near Spokane, to Ralph W. Snyder, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The Bar-U was once a part of the 18,500 acres owned by Peter McGregor.

Robert H. Shields has resigned as administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration and president of the Commodity Credit Corporation to enter private industry.

Clare W. Hendee, former supervisor of Mt. Hood National Forest, Portland, Ore., has been promoted to the position of assistant regional forester in charge of the division of recreation and lands for the Rocky Mountain region. He succeeds R. E. Clark of Denver, Colo., who retired on June 30.

Recent officer visitors included Robert Hogsett, secretary of the Cattlemen's Association of Morgan and Associated Counties, Fort Morgan, Colo.



Here are Fred Joy and Mrs. Joy of Glendale, Ariz., happy winners of the bull raffled by the junior association at the recent calf sale held by the Yavapai Cattle Growers Association.

BUY BONDS

Americans are being given another—this time a post-war—chance to invest in a share in their country. The U. S. Savings Bonds now being offered are still one of the "smartest buys" on record. They afford the most practical means of protecting your future, through individual security, community business advancement and national prosperity. **BUY THOSE EXTRA BONDS NOW!**

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Stockmen's BOOKSHELF

The new 1947 meat cook book titled "Easy Meat Recipes" is off the press and ready for distribution. Copies may be obtained from the National Live Stock and Meat Board, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

American National Secretary F. E. Molin has completed a revision of the booklet "Livestock and Meat Facts" and it is now available upon request. The contents should be of particular interest now, giving as they do current and authentic information on such industry topics as livestock supply figures, etc., which are presently in the news limelight. (Write to American National Live Stock Association, 515 Cooper Bldg., Denver 2, Colo.)

"Protect Home-Cured Meat from Insects," is the warning contained in the title of a USDA leaflet which provides illustrated directions for coping with the problem. Released by Extension Service, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A booklet, "The Bureau of Animal Industry and Its Work," has been prepared by specialists in the lines of work described and is obtainable on request, as are further details on the various activities outlined. (U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Administration.)

The agricultural experiment station of Utah State Agricultural College at Logan has issued, in Circular 122, a helpful exploration of the subject "Seeding Arid Ranges to Grass, with Special Reference to Precipitation."

Issue No. 6 of the Bimonthly Bulletin published by the NDAC Experiment Station at Fargo, N. D., explains the ingenious use of a tractor to help wind barbed wire when farm fences are being taken down. Full details and photos.

CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL JUDGE IS NAMED

Walter Biggar of Dalbeattie, Scotland, has been named to judge the steer classes at the forthcoming International Live Stock Exposition, to be held Nov. 30-Dec. 7 at Chicago. This will be the 13th time that Mr. Biggar has officiated in this capacity since 1920. His father also served in the same capacity at the 1902 show.

The Scot's enthusiasm over the accomplishments he has observed among American farm boys and girls in feeding, fitting and exhibiting livestock has led him to introduce this type of junior activity in his native land.

WICHITA HAS 4-H SHOW

In the recently held 14th annual 4-H Club Fat Stock Show at Wichita, the grand championship beef exhibit made Erwin Thalmann of Haven, Kan., the first two-time winner in the history of the show. Young Thalmann's prize-taking animal this year was a 1,075-pound Angus calf bred on the farm of C. E. Reed at Wichita, which also produced his 1945 winner. The calf later brought a price of \$1.35 a pound, for a total of \$1,451.25.

There was a good turn-out for the event, and a recap of the proceeds showed a new record had been established for stock sold. About \$170,000 changed hands by the time it was over, in the auction sales involving 350 head of fat yearling steers, 75 sheep and 100 hogs.

WASHINGTON FEEDERS' DAY

About 1,100 cattle, hog and sheep producers gathered on the campus of the State College of Washington on Oct. 3 for the annual livestock feeders' day program. The turn-out set a new attendance record for the event.

Clinton K. Tomson, secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association, spoke on the national meat situation. A report on the feeding of minerals to the various classes of livestock drew considerable interest, and another feature of the day was a tour of the livestock experiments under way at the college experiment station.

Obituaries

The Denver livestock market closed a half day on Oct. 25 as a tribute to John Lutz, who died a week before. Seventy-seven years old, John Lutz was the oldest in years of service on the Denver market, oldest in age among those doing business at the yards and a charter member of the Denver Livestock Exchange.

Con W. Jackson, fourteenth president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association and a pioneer rancher of that state, died suddenly on Sept. 25. He was buried in Las Vegas.

Word comes of the death of another early-day cowboy—Joe Gamble, who was a pioneer cowpuncher in the Little Missouri country. He was 85 when he passed away on Sept. 15 at Bozeman, Mont.

In California, John William Joses, pioneer cattleman who helped found the Amador-El Dorado Livestock Association, is dead at the age of 90. Injuries sustained in a fall at his Sacramento home proved fatal on Sept. 15.

FARM EQUIPMENT

FLAME THROWERS: Burn weeds, heat tanks, thaw pipes; necessary farm equipment. AER-OIL BURNERS: 2-gallon tank, \$16.50; 4-gallon, \$22.00; 5-gallon, \$27.25; sprayer attachment, \$3.50. DOBBINS, 4-gallon, \$16.43; SUPERFLAME, 3-gallon, \$18.95; postpaid. Western Seed Company, 1425 15th St., Denver, Colorado.

Cattle Ranches WANTED

Cattle ranches anywhere in North America, with or without stock. Valued at \$20,000 or more. Such properties are of more than local interest. They require Previews' national marketing service if they are to be sold quickly at the best price. Write for information and costs.

L. S. Thomason

1443 Welton St., Denver, Colorado

Representing

PREVIEWS Inc.

The National Real Estate Clearing House
49 East 53rd St., N. Y. 22, N. Y. • PL 8-2630
BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • LOS ANGELES



PastureGrasses

Grasses that make cheapest feed. Clean, live seed at saving prices. Crested Wheat, Tall, Slender Wheat, Brome Grass, Grama Grass, Buffalo Grass and all the proven forage grasses.

FREE
catalog

Write for big free Catalog.

THE WESTERN SEED CO. DENVER, COLO.

Are You Keeping Up

with the latest developments in your field? Here's a group of magazines that specialize in a particular subject:

Livestock

American Cattle Producer, \$1; Arizona Stockman, \$1; Southern Livestock, \$1; The Sheepman, \$1; Polled Hereford, m., \$2; Pacific Stockman, \$1; Western Livestock Reporter, w., \$1.50; Hog Breeder, \$2; Sheep Breeder, \$1; Coastal Cattleman, \$1; Chester White (hog) World, \$1; Berkshire (hog) News, \$1.

Horses

Horse (breeding, schooling, training, sports), \$5; Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$5; Spokesman and Harness World (3 yrs., \$2), \$1; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman (Quarter-Horse), \$1.

Bees

Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1.50; Beekeeper's Item, \$1; American Bee Journal, \$1.50.

Farming

The Country Book, \$1; Farmers Digest, \$2.

Pigeons

American Pigeon Journal (squab fancy), \$1.50.

Poultry

Cackle & Crow, \$1; Poultry Billboard, m., \$1.

Rabbits

Small Stock (rabbits, cavies, exclusively), \$1; American Rabbit Journal, \$1; Rabbit News, m., \$1; California Rabbit, m., \$1; Intern. Comm. Rabbit Journal, m., \$1; Rabbit Raiser, m., \$1; American Angora Rabbit, m., \$1; American Small Stock Farmer, m., \$1.

Fruit

Better Fruit, \$1; Eastern Fruit Grower, \$1.

Other Specialties

Modern Game Breeding (pheasants), \$3; Canary Journal, \$2; Canary World, \$1.50; Dairy Farmer's Digest, \$1; Game Breeder and Sportsman, \$2.50; Tallwagger, m. (dogs), \$2.50.

Rush your subscription today. Remit in any manner convenient to you.

MAGAZINE MART

Dept. AC Plant City, Fla.
Sample copies at single copy prices. Send for free catalog—hundreds more.

"Where to Buy" Dept.

Thirty-six cents a line, except display space.
Normally seven words to a line.

RANCHES

NEVADA CATTLE RANCH
Year around grazing for 10,000 cows. 209,536 A. deeded land. 5,901 A. irrigated meadow in alfalfa. Free water. Controls 1,303,136 A. of grazing. Three sets of good imprvs. Completely stocked and equipped, including tractor, horses. \$1,500,000.00. Smaller unit could be sold off. V. C. Bryant, Redding, Calif.

EASTERN OREGON
LIVESTOCK RANCH, widely known pioneer property, 6,955 acres hay, pasture and range lands, well watered from one of the major streams in Harney County, with adjudicated free water rights 937 acres. Wild meadow annual hay production 1,000 tons. Carrying capacity with Taylor Grazing permit for 1,200 head of cattle on good bunch grass. Modern home, tenant dwelling, barns, etc., very good condition. Excellent deer hunting, trout fishing. Price \$100,000, including farm and hay equipment. Cattle may be purchased separately market price. Owner wishes to retire. Other smaller livestock ranches also available. D. C. Jordan, Burns, Ore.

RANCH FOR SALE
70 miles from Chicago, in Indiana. Well fenced, plenty of water, mostly level black loam, for corn, soybeans, alfalfa, grasses and hay. Two large, good homes, labor houses, five large, good barns, machinery shed, granaries, silos, feeding sheds, scales. Approximately 3,500 acres, mostly cultivated and open pasture; remainder timber pasture. Price \$40.00 per acre; terms. Possession Feb. 1. Adequately improved for crops and feeding cattle. Cheapest good land near Chicago markets. Save freight and shrinkage. Taxes under 40c acre. Age and business reason selling. Caleb Smith, Sikeston, Missouri.

FOR SALE
Good general and stock ranches on Colorado's Western Slope. Good feed, water and climate make ideal conditions for farming and stock raising. We specialize in stock ranches. Good living and social conditions. C. A. Fowler, Realtor, Delta, Colorado.

720-ACRE LIVESTOCK RANCH; beautiful home; \$25,000. 25% will handle. H. M. Carpenter, Iola, Kansas.

Have immediate ranch buyers, capacity 150 to 2,000 head cattle. For prompt and efficient service, list your ranch with me. Bob Manuel, Western Grass and Land Agt., Colorado, Texas. (Known from Coast to Coast)

RANCH LOANS

RANCH LOANS—Colorado, Montana and Wyoming. Prompt, efficient service, no delay. HALL & HALL, Telephone MAin 8773, 518 Denver Theater Bldg., Denver 2, Colo.

BULLS

PRICED LOW—purebred Hereford bulls from select registered stock. Strictly range raised. Exceptionally rugged and blocky. GLENN BUELL, Buellton, Calif. Phone 257 Santa Ynez.

MISCELLANEOUS

"HOW TO BREAK AND TRAIN HORSES"—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 14411, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

WANTED RANCH FOREMAN
Southwest Missouri; 2000-acre ranch; modern; only farming; feed for cattle.
Hugh F. O'Neill, Waco, Missouri.

Schrock's Natural Phosphate finely ground 31% or higher P₂O₅. Immediate shipment in bulk Order now for bagged material later. Dealers and distributors wanted. SCHROCK FERTILIZER SERVICE, Congerville, Illinois.

OLD GLASS, curios, coins, minerals, books, Indian relics. Catalog 5c. Cowboy Lemley, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

MOUNTED STEER HORNS, six-foot spread, for sale. Free photo. Lee Bertillion, Palestine, Texas.

New Crossbreed Study

Crossing of Brahman cattle with range cattle and beef breeds has been going on for a hundred years in the Coastal Plains area of Texas and Louisiana. But crossing of the Indian cattle with dairy animals is something new.

The government is beginning such an experiment at its Beltsville, Md., dairy experiment station. Two young Brahman bulls have arrived from Guam to be put to a long-time test of combining Brahman qualities of resistance to heat, pests and drouth with those of Jerseys. The bulls are of the Red Sindhi breed—one of the most popular, as far as milk animals go, of the many breeds of humped cattle in India. They were obtained through the American Presbyterian Mission at Allahabad, India, in exchange for two bulls and two heifers from the government's Jersey herd at Beltsville.

In India the average yearly milk production is comparatively low, being 1,000 pounds a year compared with about 4,700 in the U. S., but a Red Sindhi cow must produce 2,500 pounds in 300 days to be eligible for registry. Some individual Sindhis have produced as much as 8,000 pounds.

Safeway to Quit Feeding

Safeway Stores today have 54,000 cattle on feed, cattle which they own, which they say, they will dispose of "when producers are able to make available a sufficient number of fed cattle to maintain supply plant operations." They prefer to buy from established feeders, "except for a small number carried to equalize the day-to-day supply of their slaughter operations."

ECUADORIAN LAND OFFERED

The department of public lands and colonization of Ecuador, South America, has announced that 125,000 acres of rich and potentially productive, but uncleared, land in the Santo Domingo de los Colorados area is now available to North American and British settlers. Each adult settler may obtain approximately 124 acres free, except for modest commission-transfer charges, as an approved applicant.

CALENDAR

- Nov. 7-8—Annual convention, Nevada State Cattle Assn., Elko.
Nov. 12-14—Annual convention, Wyoming Wool Growers Assn., Casper.
Nov. 15-24—Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, Calif.
Nov. 30-Dec. 7—International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.
Nov. 30-Dec. 5—Great Western Show, Los Angeles, Calif.
Dec. 12-13—Western Oregon Livestock Assn. meeting, Salem.
Dec. 13-14—California Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Sacramento.
Jan. 8-10, 1947—50th ANNUAL (JUBILEE) CONVENTION, AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION, AT PHOENIX, ARIZONA.
Jan. 10-18—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.
Jan. 22-26—Tucson Livestock Show, Tucson, Ariz.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

| | Oct. 21, 1946 | Oct. 19, 1945 |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Steers—Choice | \$28.00-35.00 | \$17.00-18.00 |
| Steers—Good | 20.00-31.00 | 14.25-17.50 |
| Steers—Medium | 14.00-21.00 | 12.00-15.50 |
| Vealers—Gd.-Ch. | 19.00-21.00 | 13.50-15.50 |
| Calves—Gd.-Ch. | 17.00-22.00 | 11.50-12.75 |
| F. & S. Strs.—Gd.-Ch. | 17.00-21.00 | 13.00-14.75 |
| F. & S. Strs.—Cm.-Md. | 12.50-17.00 | 10.00-13.00 |
| Hogs—(200-240 lbs.) .. | 23.50-25.00 | 14.85 only |
| Lams—Gd.-Ch. | 19.50-20.25 | 14.75-15.00 |
| Ewes—Gd.-Ch. | 7.25- 8.25 | 6.00- 6.50 |

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

| | New York Oct. 18, 1946 | New York Oct. 17, 1945 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Steer & Heifer—Ch. | \$60.00-64.00 | \$21.50-22.50 |
| Steer & Heifer—Gd. | 55.00-62.00 | 20.50-21.50 |
| Cow—Commercial | 48.00-52.00 | 18.50-19.50 |
| Veal—Choice | 43.00-55.00 | 21.50-22.50 |
| Veal—Good | 42.00-53.00 | 20.50-21.50 |
| Lamb—Choice | 53.00-60.00 | 26.00-27.00 |
| Lamb—Good | 50.00-58.00 | 24.50-25.50 |
| Pork Loin—8-12 lbs. | 60.00-70.00 | 25.25-26.50 |

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

| | (In thousand of pounds) | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Oct. 1 1946 | Sept. 1 1946 | Oct. 1 1945 | Oct. 1 Avg. |
| Frozen Beef..... | 73,560 | 92,936 | 189,629 | 112,873 |
| Cured Beef | 2,074 | 2,386 | 10,187 | 11,958 |
| Total Pork | 101,810 | 168,861 | 211,004 | 315,058 |
| Lamb, Mutn. | 8,770 | 13,135 | 9,177 | 11,661 |
| Lard & Rend. | | | | |
| Pork Fat | 30,749 | 37,969 | 58,998 | 140,541 |
| Total Poultry..... | 190,404 | 207,137 | 157,077 | 128,703 |

LIVESTOCK AT STOCKYARDS

| | (In thousands) | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | September 1946 | September 1945 | 9-Mo. Total 1946 | 1945 |
| RECEIPTS— | | | | |
| Cattle | 1,372 | 2,102 | 14,548 | 15,538 |
| Calves | 551 | 689 | 4,562 | 4,791 |
| Hogs | 293 | 1,191 | 19,961 | 17,479 |
| Sheep & Lambs | 2,542 | 2,811 | 19,026 | 19,647 |
| STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS— | | | | |
| Cattle | 524 | 466 | 2,895 | 2,437 |
| Calves | 84 | 58 | 429 | 379 |
| Hogs | 26 | 36 | 376 | 382 |
| Sheep & Lambs | 664 | 619 | 2,163 | 2,125 |
| SLAUGHTERED UNDER FED. INSPECTION— | | | | |
| Cattle | 360 | 1,358 | 7,611 | 10,429 |
| Calves | 364 | 666 | 3,933 | 4,813 |
| Hogs | 438 | 1,922 | 30,712 | 28,743 |
| Sheep & Lambs | 1,300 | 1,658 | 15,018 | 15,624 |

SOME RECENT SALES

| HEREFORDS | No. | Av. | |
|--|-----|---------|-------------------------|
| Colorado Hereford Classic | 79 | \$1,049 | Top bull \$6,100 |
| By The Way Ranch, Neb. | 79 | 600 | Top bull 2,825 |
| WHR, Wyoming | 70 | 4,041 | Top \$35,000 |
| Gains Dispersion, N. D. | 195 | 548 | Top 10 head av. \$2,042 |
| Mousel Bros., Neb. | 60 | 966 | Some females sold too |
| Texas Hereford Breeders | 44 | 236 | Av. last year \$231 |
| Triple U Ranch, S. D. | 143 | 500 | Top bull \$4,000 |
| Idaho Pioneer Ranch | 55 | 224 | Top 10 av. \$321 |
| Ross Farms, Neb. | 131 | 372 | 25 bulls av. \$455 |
| Thorp Hereford Farms, S. D. | 82 | 1,116 | Top bull \$4,450 |
| SHORTHORN | | | |
| So. Ill. Shorthorn sale | 53 | 315 | Top bull \$500 |
| West. Aberdeen-Angus Assn., Colo. | 72 | 457 | 50 tops av. \$544 |
| ANGUS | | | |
| Neb. Angus Breeders | 47 | 453 | Top bull \$1,200 |
| Mercer County Sale, Ill. | 101 | 367 | Females av. \$375 |

ate
ool.
po-
po-
An-
sen.
con-
LEE)
LIVE
ONA.
Den-
erson,

ES

1945
18.00
17.50
15.50
15.50
12.75
14.75
13.00
only
15.00
6.50

TS

York
7, 1945
22.50
21.50
19.50
22.50
21.50
27.00
25.50
26.50

SS

Oct. 1
Avg.
112,873
11,958
315,058
11,661

140,541
128,703

RDS

Total
1945
15,538
4,791
17,479
19,647

2,437
379
382
2,125

N-
10,429
4,813
28,743
15,624

042
too

PRODUCER